INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
17

REGD. NO. B. 1068.

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.
18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 233- BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

REPRESSION IN EXCELSIS IN BOMBAY.

Drive Against National Organisations.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

"Spirit Of Indian People Shall Not Be Crushed."

ALL MUSLIM "WAR" COUNCIL.

Osman Sobani On Muslims' Part.

NAGINDAS MASTER AND NARIMAN CONVICTED.

Workers Meetings In Parel Dispersed.

The Viceroy's Ninth ordinance declaring the Congress organisations and allied bodies illegal was promulgated in Bombay on Wednesday.

Following the raids and searches all over the city more than 250 persons were arrested and marched to the Byculla Jail. Later in the day mass trial of the arrested Congressmen was held within the jail compound and about 90 persons including Mr. Nagindas Master, President of "War Council" and Mr. K. F. Nariman were sentenced.

In the evening a mammoth meeting was held on Azad Maidan presided over by Mr. Osman Sobani the new president of the "War Council" where it was announced that a New Congress House will be opened to-day (Thursday) in Mandvi.

Thousands of placards will be pasted on shops and houses in Mandvi proclaiming that they are Congress Houses.

The new "War Council" is specially composed of Muslims In addition to Mr. Osman Sobani the "War Council" has Mr. Aziz as Secretary and Maulana Surti as member.

Mr. Sobani declared, "If Government strikes at one Congress House, I assure them that hundreds of Congress Houses will spring up in the city. They can't suppress our burning desire for freedom. Congress House Zindabad".

Mr. Sobani then announced that he will open a new Congress House in Mandvi to-day (Thursday).

Workers meetings in Parel to protest against the action of the Government were dispersed by lathi charges at several places.

All throughout the day and specially in the evening and night these repeated lathi charges round about the Congress House

Under the shade of the National flag fluttering in the air and in the presence of more than 25,000 men and women listening with bated breath to the speeches, Sjt. Osman Sobani, the President of the new "War Council" announced at a public meeting held in the Azad Maidan on Wednesday evening that he was going to open a new Congress House at Mandvi to-day (Thursday).

Lusty cheers greeted the announcement and for several minutes there was a din of cries "Every House a Congress House", and "Congress House Zindabad".

HUNDREDS OF CONGRESS HOUSES.

"If Government strikes at one Congress House, I assure them, hundreds of Congress Houses will spring up in this city. They can't suppress our burning desire for freedom", continued Sjt. Osman to the accompaniment of frenzied cheering.

YOUTHFUL ORATORS TO THE FORE.

Before the arrival of Sjt. Osman Sobani at the meeting young men unknown to the public delivered orations from the platform declaring, 'We are alive and no ordinance can crush us."

The presence of Sjts. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and B. N. Mehishri fresh from the jails, put the gathering into spirits all the more. Later Sjt. Aziz, the youthful Secretary and Sjt. Maulvi Ismail Surti, Vice-President of the old "War Council" against whom arrest warrants are pending arrived in the meeting and received ovation. Among others who were present were Sjt. K. M. Munshi, Sjt. Mahomed, Vice-President of the Muslim Congress Party, M.s. Perin Captain and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

"PROUDEST DAY OF MY LIFE".

In opening the proceedings Sjt. Osman Sobani observed that it was the proudest and most sacred day in his life when he was called upon to serve the public of Bombay in this present manner. They however should not expect a lengthy speech from him as he was only a "worker in a mill". Besides in his opinion the occasion did not demand a lengthy speech. It was time for action and the only way to act was to sacrifice themselves in the struggle that was before them.

"TAKE UP GOVT. CHALLENGE."

"The incidents of this morning mean that the Government have thrown down a definite challenge to us, and we must take up that challenge".

He congratulated the leaders and volunteers who were arrested that morning and said that their number was 250 only but he felt confident that to-morrow 2,500 would be prepared to take their places.

Proceeding he observed, the Government have hoisted a small Union Jack on the Congress House But what does it matter? The Union Jack is fluttering to-day over the whole of India. We have not only to pull it down from the Congress House. We have also to see that India's tri-coloured National Flag is hoisted in its place. God willing the time would not be far off when we shall do it".

He welcomed back Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Sjt. B. N. Mehishri to the fighting line and hoped that they would render still nobler services to the motherland.

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE TO BE OPENED.

He announced amidst deafening cheers and scenes of wild enthusiasm that he would perform the opening ceremony of a few Congress House on Thursday morning at Mandvi.

He further announced that if the foreign cloth shops in the Mulji Jetha Market were opened the Congress would make arrangements to picket the shops. Being a businessman himself he could understand the difficulties of the merchants, but he strongly hoped that at this critical hour in the country's struggle for freedom the merchants would not be swayed by feelings of personal gain or loss but would stand by the country as they had done so far.

MERCHANTS OUGHT NOT TO LET DOWN CONGRESS.

"The Government is straining every nerve to kill the Congress and I feel confident that our patriotic merchants will not let down the Congress".

His last announcement that the new "War Council" under his presidentship was solely composed of Muslims was also received with loud acclamation and the cries of "Allaho-Akbar" and "Inquilab-Zindabad" rent the air for a few minutes.

ALL MUSLIM "WAR COUNCIL".

He observed that from the part that Indian Muslims had so far taken in the struggle for freedom it was evident that all the efforts to keep them away from joining it had completely failed. The composition of an entirely "Muslim War Council" was also a reply to the allegation that Muslims were not with the Congress. "We want to show to the world that even when the Congress is declared to be an unlawful assembly the Muslims are with it. I assure you that Muslims will stand shoulder to shoulder with their countrymes in this final fight for freedom. I am sure the arrest and conviction of religious heads like Mufti Kifayatullah the president of the Jam'atul Ulma will bring large number of Muslims to the sidt of the Congress", he added.

Concluding he said "The Government is helping us in this struggle at every stage. To-day they have confiscated the Congress House. Let them confiscate as many Congress Houses as they like I can assure them that they will not succeed is crushing the spirit of the Indian people."

"WILL FIGHT EVERY INCH FOR MY COUNTRY".

"I have just come out of the jail and I am prepared to go back again fighting every inch for my country", declared Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas addressing the gathering. As long as Mahatma Gandhi was kept behind prison bars, and as long as they were ruled by foreigners, he said, so long will the present fight continue and no Ordinances could suppress the onward march of the nation towards freedom. The fact that Government had declared the Congress illegal was an indication that Government realised the strength of the movement and admitted its own weakness to fight it fairly and squarely.

Sit. B. N. Meheshri declared their object was not to get small political concessions. They objected to the existence of foreign domination in this country.

"DEFEND TRICOLOUR TILL LIFE IS IN YOU".

Sjt. Aziz, the Secretary of the "War Council" was ovated when he rose to speak. He said that he was the President of the Youth League and Sjt. Nariman was wrongly convicted of being its President. "I will shortly be arrested. But youths, I want to tell you to defend this flag, the tri-coloured flag, till there is life in you" he said.

HONOUR TO MUSLIMS.

Sjt. Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed addressing the meeting observed that they had progressed one step further in the nation's fight for freedom. It was a proud day not only for Mr. Osman Sobani or his colleagues on the "War Council". It was equally an honour and a pride to the whole Muslim community. The more the Government resorted to repression the nearer the people came to their goal.

He also referred to the hoisting of the Union Jack on the Congress House and admitted that not only the Congress House but the whole country was under British rule and the Government could hoist the Union Jack wherever they liked but there was one thing out of their reach and that was India's soul.

INDIA'S SOUL WAS FREE.

It was dormant for a long period but now India was wide awake and no power on earth could crush it. "They can put our bodies under chains, they can imprison us but India's soul was free and nothing can enslave it" he added.

Referring to Mufti Kifayatullah's conviction and Maulana Husein Ahmed of Deoband one of the most illustrious of Muslim theologians of India succeeding him he said that it was sufficient to give a lie dieet to the allegation that Muslims were not with the Congress. He assured his hearers that Muslims would not lag behind any other community in this fight.

MOVEMENT WON'T BE CRUSHED.

He exhorted the audience to turn every house in the city nay every room in every house into a Congress office and to declare boldly that no amount of repression would crush the movement.

CARRY ON FIGHT RELENTLESSLY.

Mrs. Perinben Captain observed that the movement carried on by the people was so strong and effective that the mighty British empire was afraid of the two women's organisations which had been declared unlawful. She asked every woman in Bombay to become a Desh Sevika and to carry on the national activities relentlessly.

FIGHT WOULD CONTINUE.

Mr. K. M. Munshi said that morning's incident indicated that they had succeeded in terrorising the officialdom. If they carried on the movement at that speed for some time more, final victory would be theirs. He declared that so long as there was one single soul left in the country so long would the fight continue.

Maulana Ismail Surti also addressed the meeting before it dispersed amidst scenes of great enthusiasm and loud cries of "Every House a Congress House" and "Congress House Zindabad".

NEW CONGRESS HOUSE.

To Be Opened To-day.

As announced at the Azad Maidan meeting last evening New Congress House will be opened to-day at 9-30 a.m. at Ruttonsey Kanji Building, Daryasthan Gully, Mandvi. The opening ceremony will be performed by Mr. Osman Sobani President of the Satyagraha Committee

THREE DAYS' HARTAL.

The New "War Council" of the B. P. C. C. has declared a three days' Hartal commencing from Wednesday as a protest against the declaration of Congress organisation as illegal.

NEW MANDVI DICTATOR.

—:o:—

"Every House A Congress House."

It is understood that the Managing Committee of the Mandvi District Congress Committee has been dissolved and Sjt. Dayal Pradhan Chandarana is given the powers of the Dictator Mandvi Congress Committee. The Dist. Congress Committee with the consent of the merchants have put up about a thousand placards bearing the words "Mandvi District Congress Committee" on the shops and residences of Mandvi Merchants.

BOMBAY'S NEW "DICTATOR."

Mr. Osman Sobani has succeeded Mr. Nagindas Master, as President of the Bombay "War" Council.

PUNDIT MOTILAL STILL ILL

—:o:—

MADRAS, Oct. 15.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, left for Trichinopoly overnight.

In reply to Mr. Rajagopalachari's telegram enquiring about Pandit Motilal Nehru's health, the latter was wired from Mussoorie stating "blood stained sputum continues."—A. P.

1,300 PERSONS JAILED IN THREE DAYS.

C. P. Marathi's Record.

NAGPUR SHOP-KEEPERS REFUSE TO SELL FOREIGN CLOTH

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

The cloth merchants of Nagpur excepting four have decided not to sell the sealed bundles of foreign cloth till January 31, 1931. The shops of those who refused to abide by their decision are being picketed. Since three days the total number of persons arrested in the four C. P. Marathi Districts since the launching of the Civil Disobedience Movement aggregates over 1,300.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Oct. 15.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka, second President of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" who has been undergoing imprisonment at the Central Jail, Nagpur, has been removed from Nagpur to Jubbulpore.—A. P.

Ten Satyagrahis Jailed At Pen.

(From A Correspondent)

PEN, Oct. 15.

Sjts Date, Mokashi, Malabari Gurava Gaikwad and Manjrekar were arrested yesterday for jungle Satyagraha; the first three at Nanegaon and the rest at Varsa. They were tried to-day. The first batch was awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment a fine of Rs. 15, in default, one month more. The rest were given six months' rigorous imprisonment.

SEN-GUPTA AT HYDERABAD.

KARACHI, Oct. 15.

Mr. Sen-Gupta and his wife left for Hyderabad, Sind at eleven last night after unveiling the bust of the late Mr. C. R. Das in the Zoological Gardens, and receiving an address of welcome from the Karachi Municipality. Replying to the address, Mr. Sen-Gupta strongly urged the whole nation not to present addresses to Viceroys, Governors and other British representatives.—A. P.

NAUJWAN SABHA WORKER IN COURT.

Charged With Making Seditious Speeches.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Mr. Noor Mahomed Head Constable and Mr. Haider Khan, Inspector of Police gave evidence in the case against Mr. Mulraj Tandon of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, who is charged under Section 17 (A).

They stated before Mr. Lewis Additional District Magistrate, that they attended the meetings addressed by the accused and the accused made seditious speeches at the meeting on the 15th June. Witnesses produced shorthand notes and read extracts from it. The case stands adjourned.

NOT TO RECORD BIRTH-CASTE.

To Prove Homogeneity.

PROMINENT REFORMERS MOVE AGAINST CENSUS.

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

The Prominent leaders social reformers and persons prominent in the public eye have so far joined the All-India Jat Pat Torak Census Committee whose object it is to request Hindus not to record in the next census their birth-caste in order to show that the community is a homigeneous one.—These include:—

Dr. Sir P. C. Ray (Calcutta), Bhai Parmanand and Mahatma Hans Raj, Barrister V. D. Savarkar (Ratnagiri), Mr. K. Natrajan (Social Reformer, Bombay), Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar, Bar-at-Law (Leader Samaj Samata Sangh, Bombay) H. H. the Maharaja of Khania Dhana (C. I.), Dr. Gokal Chand M.L.C., Acharya Ram Dev of Gurukul Kangri, Mahashya Krishna prominent Aryasamajist and proprietor of the "Pratap" Shri Narayan Swami (President All India Aryan League), Dr. Sir H. S. Gaur, M.L.A., (Nagpur), E. V. Ramaswami (Leader, Self-Respect League, Madras), Prof. Ruchi Ram, M.A.—A. P.

AN INDIAN'S HOME IS HIS PRISON.

—:o:—

Nariman's Message.

Mr. K. F. Nariman gave the following message on his arrest:—

One effect of the order declaring the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other cognate bodies illegal will be to facilitate the future work of the Congress and enable it to carry on its campaign more smoothly and more effectively. The Congress constitution was intended for normal times and was too cumbrous and intricate for such emergencies as have occurred. Some refractory members were always raising technical objections and thus hindering its rapid progress.

It was not possible to remove them under the constitution, but the new Order has done what the rules would not permit. They automatically disappeared thus leaving the field clear for the more dashing and forward to function and carry on the work unobstructed and unhindered. There is no dearth of recruits. Every house shall become a Congress House, every family a Congress Committee and every citizen, shall be its member. Let the authorities lock up and guard with armed police every door of every house.

AN INDIAN'S HOME IS HIS PRISON.

An Englisman's home is his castle, but an Indian's home is his prison. Our struggle is open, and there being no secrecy, the committees can meet under a tree, on the sea-short or on pavements opposite Police stations to facilitate arrest by the police.

The movement has reached a stage when neither individuals nor even institutions count. The Congress shall survive all oppression and shall certainly outlive the present Government. I hope to come out a free man on completing third prison trip. I trust the scheme for parallel national institutions will be started early as a fitting reply to this challenge.—Vande Mataram.

New Ministry In Punjab.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Oct. 15

It is learnt that a Ministry has been formed in the Punjab with the Hon. Sir Jogindra Singh Mr. Malik Ferozekhan Noon and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang as Ministers. It will be remembered that the first two were members of the last Ministry, while Dr. Gokal Chand Narang replaces Mr. Manoharlal.—A. P.

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For each Additional Word.
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Situations Vacant.

POST—Three MOTOR MECHANICS with thorough knowledge of high-powered car, Machinery and driving. Salary Rs. 100/- each. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by the State Rules. Apply with photographs and testimonials (which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered) before 20th November, 1930 to the HAKIM GARAGE, Alwar.
A 1828

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY Few intelligent POOR STUDENTS to undergo free expert training in Shorthand. Apply RATIONAL SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 90, Naigaum Cross Road, DADAR.
A R3461

WANTED—A competent MILL MANAGER. Apply with particulars to: The AGENTS, RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL POONA MILLS, Fort, Bombay.
A 1822

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Part-time or whole-time TUITIONS by Educated Hindu lady knowing all local languages, music, sewing etc., Apply Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3425

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—SHOPS at Victoria Road, Byculla near Railway Station, Bridge and Parsi Colony—also GODOWNS at Panjarapole Lane, Ground and Upper Floors and at 30 Bakehouse Lane, Opp. "Daily Mail". Apply: DOONGURSEE SONS, care David Sassoon 59, Forbes Street, Fort.
C R3424

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WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
E 1781

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand a speciality. Typewriters on instalments of Rs. 10 per month. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
E 1474

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M R3333

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PROF MAYO will tell you your past, present and future. Your difficulties and their remedies. Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, opposite Hughes Road, Bombay.
P R3452

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Greif Rapid Rotary duplicator—most up-to-date and efficient Rotary. Price Rs. 150. Apply Greif Products (India) Agency, 24 Churchgate Street, Bombay, and Poona No. 2. 1802

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J A R3459

ONE VAUXHALL touring model Regd. No. X4647 with wire wheels in excellent condition and in perfect running order to be disposed of at a low price. Apply AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO. Queen's Road, Bombay.
J A R3458

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars, Apply SAILASRAM." P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3326

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NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for taking on lease for one year the salt pans at Bhayander Taluka Rai, District Thana. The intending offerors are requested to send their firm offers to the undersigned at his Office before the 24th instant. The particulars of the salt pans are as under:—

Name of Salt Pans:—Saik Ismail Abdul Gaffoor at Bhayandar, Taluka Rai, District Thana.

Salt Pan No. 1:—No. 754, area of land 104 acres, 5-1|4 gunthas, Kundis 954. In use 950 and waste 4.

Salt Pan No. 2:—No. 755, area of land: 285 acres, 10-1|2 gunthas, Kundis 3,418. In use 3,373, waste 45.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver in Suit No. 2569 of 1927,
York Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
1830

THE BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an URGENT GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held on FRIDAY, the 17th October, 1930, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Association, situated at 16, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, to protest against the Unlawful Association Ordinance and confiscation and the wholesale arrests made thereunder and to pass resolution thereupon.

By Order of the Committee,
BEGRAJ GUPTA
RATILAL T. THAKKAR,
Hon. Secretaries.
Bombay, 15th October, 1930.
1831

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Midwife at the Ilkal Municipal Dispensary, pay Rs. 30, plus Rs. 5 house rent per month. Private practice allowed. Promotion on approved service. Only qualified and experienced need apply with testimonials stating qualification, moral character, and past experience, to the undersigned, before 31-10-1930. Preference will be given to those, that know Kanarese.

N. B. SAPPARAD,
President,
Municipality, Ilkal.
Municipal Office,
Ilkal, 10-10-1930.
F. M. BARDAWAD,
Secretary, I. M.
1800

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of about 370 tons of asphaltic cement (other than Trinidad asphaltic cement) of 25 to 30 penetration for sheet asphalt paving mixtures, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 30th October, 1930.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant. The names of all partners of the contracting firm should invariably be specified in the contract.

Forms of contract, specifications, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that will be required.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. V. MODAK,
Dy. City Engineer.
City Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 15th October, 1930.
1827

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned are prepared to receive tenders for the erection of sanitary arrangements in connection with the "All-India Swadeshi Exhibition" to be opened on 22nd November, 1930. The plan can be inspected at the Office S. D. Prabhavalkar, Esq., 17, Elphinstone Circle, during office hours and the conditions and form of Tender may be obtained at the same office.

Time is the essence of Contract and the undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Tenders must be sent in sealed cover so as to reach the undersigned not later than 12 noon of the 28th October, 1930, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for the Sanitary Arrangement".

By Order,
All-India Swadeshi Exhibition,
A. H. KULKARNI,
LALBHAI PATEL,
Jt. Hon. Secretaries.
1823

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 31st October, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seed, hirda wheat toor, juwari, linseed, husk turmeric, castor seed, and sweeping grains, cases of hair oil, soap and glassware, bags of yellow earth, gum and kankoo, bundles of iron bars, pipes, steel hoops, China mats, bamboo, gunny bags, zinc buckets, iron pulleys, casks old tent, aluminium pots, case of general goods, old kits, and other various articles etc., etc.

N. B.—50 per cent. Cash deposit Delivery against balance within 10 days.

CRAWFORD & CO.

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AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY), the 16th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, bungalows, fire-proof safes, gramophone, records, E. lamps, Singer sewing machine, harmonium, glass and panel door almyrahs, Jacobine cabinet sideboard, dumb-waiter, Jacobine teapoys, glassware, crockery, etc., etc., at our above Show Room.

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DICK BARTHELMESS
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NEXT SATURDAY 3, 5, 7, 9, 11
No Shows on Sunday, Monday at 9 and 11 P.M.
The Ace of KRISHNA Picture
YASMINA
YASMINA
A story with warm human interest and filled with novel twists throughout.
Directed by PROFULLA GHOSE
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From the Photo-play by R. K. Lele, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B.
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SEE HOW
The two Lovers groped the way through darkness on to Light—and on to LOVER'S PARADISE

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Opposite BACK BAY BATH, near the Band Stand.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA
MARVELLOUS ATTRACTIONS, UNPRECEDENTED JOYS & FUNS.
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THE DARE DEVIL MOTOR JUMPING.
THE GLOBE OF DEATH
THE DEATH DEFYING SMOKE AND FIRE-DIVE.
VARIETY RIDES IN THEIR LATEST AND NUMEROUS OTHER SIDE SHOW ENTERTAINMENTS
GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
THE 16th OCTOBER.

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THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
GIRL OVERBOARD.
featuring
MARY PHILBIN
The Story of a Waterfront Waif and a Convict.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
DOES LAW MEAN JUSTICE?
SEE
THE CASE OF LENA SMITH
featuring
ESTHER RALSTON
A Woman is Accused of Love! She loved unwisely! And the Law demanded the penalty.
Also Showing
UNIVERSAL SERIAL
Tarzen The Tiger.

EMPRESS
THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Tremendous Struggle between Love and Passion.
UNDERTOW
featuring
MARY NOLAN.
The irresistible backlash of love which drags a woman into the arms of another man.

ROYAL
Opera House.
6-30 and 10 p.m.
A SCREEN MASTERPIECE
HOOR-E-ARAB
featuring
PATIENCE COOPER.
Have you ever crossed the threshold of that lovely region where bloody battle becomes a love-mad hero's delight. This realm of Romance has a fascination that none but cowards can resist. Come to see it carried to perfection.
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DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LEWIS STONE,
PEGGY WOOD,
LEILA HYAMS
in
WOMAN OF AFFAIRS
An Epic of Married Life!

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tautiful
TECHNI-COLOUR
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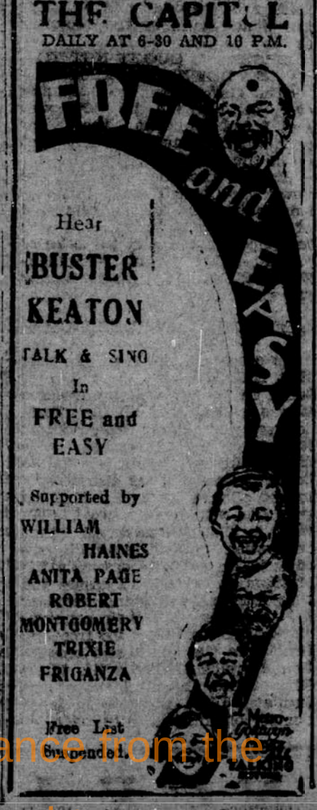
THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.


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Next Attraction

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Prices Decline On Hedge Selling.

MILL ACTIVITY IN ENGLAND DECREASING

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was easy. Prices declined on Southern hedge selling and unfavourable Liverpool cables. The offering were well absorbed and practically the whole of the decline was recovered but towards the close scattered selling helped the decline. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 10 23.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices but later on increased selling for distant deliveries. The market closed at a decline of 2 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 2 points and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 4 to 5 points and Egyptian Cotton prices declined 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10-62 (2-50 p.m.) lowest 10.44 (10-20 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables today:—

9 a.m.: New York cables:—Sales of yarn and cloth by the United States Mills past week were equal to current production mill margins being just about maintained. Sales of cloth were 160 per cent of the Mills production. Mill activity in England is decreasing slowly. Mill margin on American yarn in Germany very unsatisfactory.

3-30 p.m.: New York cables:—Textiles volume business fair good, prices steady, curtailment continues. Market absorbing offerings very well, trade demand expanding, action market suggests bottom been reached.

Reuter's cable 14th Oct.

New York market was easy Prices declineed on Southern hedge selling and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 5.87

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 195 equal 4.42

Difference 145 pts. equal Rs. 64

New York May (Close) 10.9 equal 4 48

Broach A/M. (Expcted) Rs. 195 equal 4.42

Difference 106 pts. equal Rs. 46

Liverpool-New York.

(At Liverpool close) Jan. 71 May 73 (American points.)

Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following able information from their friends:—

Liverpool. More doing Lancashire.

New York. Not much hedging Shorts buying to cover. Some fresh speculative buying but we think present prices will not be maintained.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Oct. close at s. 5/5d—2d.
Dec. close at s. 5/5 1/2d.—1-5/8
Mar. close at s 5/6 1/2.—3/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Dec. per bushel dol. 78-1/4 up 7/
Mar. per bushel dol. 82-1/2 up 5/
May per bushel dol. 84-3/8 up 3/

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.

Nov. 14.68—2.
Feb. 13.85—0.

WHEAT CABLES.

"Satisfactory news Southern Hemisphere, and further offer Russia depressing market."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 14.

December	10.46	—.0
January	10.56	—.0
Feb. (New Contract)	10.46	—.0
Jan. (New Contract)	10.57	—.0
March (New Contract)	10.77	—.0
May (New Contract)	10.97	—.0
July (New Contract)	11.18	—
Spot	10.45	—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Oct. 14.

October	10 24	—
January	10.69	plus .02
Middling Spot	10.23	

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 14.

New York, 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

Oct. (New Contract)	Unquoted
Jan. (New Contract)	Unquoted
March (New Contract)	Unquoted

New York, Noon Call:—

Oct. (New Contract)	10 17
January (New Contract)	10.5?
March (New Contract)	10.71

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Sales at Liverpool 5,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 150 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 To Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 January/February.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 near
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32 near
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Nov./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 Oct/Nov.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 Dec.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 2 278
Banks selling T T 177-1/2
Banks buying T T 276-134
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 5/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 110-1/2
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157-1/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4
CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.85 13/16
14th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/7 1/2 15th instant.
Japan/London 1/0 15/32 14th instant.
London/Paris 123.90 14th instant
London/Belgium 34.835 14th instant.
London/Switzerland 25.00 14th instant.
London/Italy 92.80 14th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 13th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 14th inst. £4.4.11 1/8.
Silver London Ready 13th inst. 16 3/4 14th inst. 16 13/16.
Silver London Forward 13th inst. 16 3/4 14th inst. 16 13/16.
Silver New York Ready 13th inst osed 14th inst. 38 3/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 13th inst. 2 5/32 p.c. 14th inst. 2 5/32 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 13th inst. 2 11/32 p.c. 14th inst. 2 11/32 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 1/4 p.c. 3 mos 3 p.c. 6 Mos 4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 84/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 73/10
4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/2
4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102
6 per cent Bonds due (Tax Free) 33-35 Rs. 100/13.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 100/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71/4
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/2

FORWARD RATES.

17th October settlement.
½ p. c. Rupee Paper Rs. 84-8-0
½ p. c. 1945-55 Rs. 101
Tone of Market:—Easy.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

	Closing.
October	5.48
November	5.48
December	5.55
January	5.61
February	5.66
March	5.74
April	5.78
May	5.84
June	5.87
July	5.92
August	5.95
September	5.98
October	6.01
Middling Spot	5.54

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Oct. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 61,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 0 800 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 52,000 bales.

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MASS MEETING OF TRANSVAAL INDIANS

—:o:—

REV. C. F. ANDREWS INVITED TO SOUTH AFRICA.

INDIANS' LAST APPEAL TO THE HERTZOG GOVERNMENT

From Our Special Correspondent)
JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 26.

Presiding at a mass meeting of the Indian community held at Ossin Picture Palace on Sunday, the 21st September, 1930, under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Congress, Mr. Cassim Adam severely criticised the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill and stated in the course of his speech. We are here to-day make our last attempt to persuade the Government to spare us the indignity and financial ruin with which the community is threatened by the Bill. It is not only with the voice of the Transvaal Indian community that this appeal is being made. Our voices are reinforced by the voice of every Indian in South Africa and I dare to add strengthened by the sympathy of every Indian outside of the Union and by an influential body of non-Indian opinion, both inside and without.

BE "FAIR AND EQUITABLE."

The Indian question in South Africa is no longer one of strangers within the gates. It is a simple question of fair and equitable treatment of civilised people, who are lawfully here and who claim no more than the elementary rights of citizenship. We have made this country our home; to a very large proportion of us, it is the land of our birth—our homeland. What we claim is no more than equitable treatment, reasonable opportunity to bring out the best of which we are capable, with which to serve as loyal citizens the land of our adoption and of our birth. We have never shirked our duty to this our country. No public call has found us unresponsive, either in the matter of service or monetary contributions. We have endeavoured to show our worth as citizens. Our endeavours are met with the response that we are "Coloured" and therefore must suffer the disabilities of the coloured. If only one matter, that of taxation, is any claim to equality, then we are equals only when it comes to paying. In other respects we are now to become outcastes, a community of lepers, whose very touch is a taint. We are, according to the Bill, to be expelled from towns in which we built our business to "locations" where we shall neither contaminate our European competitors nor yet encroach upon the trading monopoly in which we have hitherto shared. Such is the fate planned for us. Such will be the consequences if the Bill becomes Law. But I would ask you to remember, also, that quite apart from the Bill, Acts 34 and 35 of 1908, are an ever present menace to our peace and security; and that while these Statutes remain on the Statute Book, a sword hangs on our heads that at any moment may descend and destroy us. We shall have no peace until these Statutes are repealed or amended in so far as they affect us adversely. To that end we must also concentrate our every effort. We must labour unceasingly until Law 3, of 1885, the Gold Law and the Township Amendment Act—all of which constitute the brand mark of our alleged inferiority—no longer disgrace the Statute Book of a civilised State.

THAT AGREEMENT!

Continuing, Mr. Cassim Adam asked: "What effective value can the Capetown Agreement have as long as these clogs upon our activities remain? That Agreement purported to afford us fair and equitable opportunity for self-advancement, excluding political equality, to give us equality of opportunity so that we might rise on our merits and having proved our worth, ultimately take the place we were qualified to take in the State of which we are part. How is this possible if we are to remain fettered by these Laws? Therefore it is that I urge that bad as the Bill is, it is only an added evil to already existing evil. We have not only to resist the former; we have to cure the latter also. Only by doing this, shall we be safe and worthy of respect as a self-respecting section of the community.

"The Bill may become Law, but our further degradation it shall not accomplish. We owe a duty to our forbears. We refuse to acquiese in the enslavement of our children in bequeathing them a legacy of helotage."

Mr. A. Christopher, President of the South African Indian Congress, urged the community to unite and act as one man and with one voice. They should decide as to the manner in which the struggle must be faced.

Mr. A. I. Kajee, Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress, appealed to the community to work unitedly and whole-heartedly.

APPEAL TO HERTZOG GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Muljee Patel, after dealing with the provisions of the Bill, moved the following resolution:—That this mass meeting representing the Indian community in the Transvaal, and supported by the representatives of the Indian community of other provinces once again prays that the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of withdrawing the Bill, thereby sparing the Transvaal community from the degradation and financial ruin that must inevitably follow its passing into Law, and place on record its emphatic protest against the measure as being wholly unacceptable and one to which they can never agree. This was seconded by Mr. Rasool Khan Patel and supported by Mr. C. B. Desai and carried unanimously.

Thereafter Mr. Hajee Habib of Pretoria moved:—That this meeting respectfully and earnestly appeals to the Government to introduce into Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity a measure whereby Acts 34 and 35 of 1908 be amended and the disabilities they impose upon the community, particularly those under Sections 130 and 131 of the Gold Law be removed. This was seconded by Mr. M. P. Patel and supported by Mr. M. I. Dadabhay of Carolina and passed unanimously.

MR. ANDREWS INVITED.

Mr. I. B. Patel proposed:—That this mass meeting of Indians of Transvaal, held under the auspices of the Transvaal Indian Congress, respectfully extends an urgent invitation to Mr. C. F. Andrews, now in London, to visit South Africa and to assist them in the grave crises that is facing them as the result of the introduction of the Transvaal Asiatic Bill into the Union Parliament. This was seconded by Mr. A. Mahomed of Vereeniging, supported by Mr. Ismail Dindar of Ermelo and Mr. N. Goolam, and carried.

The meeting was well represented by delegates from Pretoria, Carolina, Ermelo, Bethal, Benoni, Boksburg, Springs, Germiston, Krugersdorp and Roodepoort, and telegrams supporting the meeting were received from Potchefstroom, Louis-Trihchardt, Haquassi, Klandsputi, Lichtenburg, Veerkraal.

FOLLOW VIVEKANANDA & GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Swamis Must Not Idle Away Their Time.

Srinath Chaitanya of Ramkrishna Vedanta Ashram writes:

"My faith is in the younger generation, the modern generation, out of them will be come my workers. They will work out the whole problem like lions. I have formulated my ideas and given my life to it. *If I do not achieve success, some better one will come after me to work it out and I shall be content to struggle.* The one problem you have is to give the masses their rights and let them stand boldly on their rights. This is the glory of American civilisation."

Thus roared the lion of Vedanta 35 years ago and shook the world to its very foundation, walking majestically round the globe, in the garb of a wandering monk. Having intense faith in himself and always feeling proud that he has an Indian, he delivered words of courage. It was this patriot saint, Swami Vivekananda that first discovered the keynotes of India to be Religion and when once our politics is strong to this time, the whole Indian nation will respond as one body. Mahatma Gandhiji is now the master and the whole of India is now playing on the wonderful Charka the song of Swaraj.

At such a time, when merchants are in the forefront forgetting their favourite patime of money-making, what do we see of the Swamies and Anandas who are supposed to have drunk deep the essence of renunciation especially those whom Swami Vivekananda initiated. Are they true to their vow of Sanayasa? Do they consider the sky as their roof, mother earth as their bed the ocean as their cloth and air as their food? To me they seem more attached to their Mutts and Missions, are more concerned about the means of providing food and clothing; in short they seem to be more anxious in playing their part as little Mahonts. What surpasses me is those cultured co-workers of Swami Vivekanand have fallen far below the average. Will these saints learn to love their country and come out of the cloisters and give a correct lead.

A GREAT DISSERVICE.

If these stalwarts instead of frittering away their Vedantic wisdom which they have learnt at the sacred feet of Swami Vivekananda know how to combine and work for the salvation of India instead of fighting for Mahontship in South India, feel from their heart that their Mother land wants their full time, the soul of Swami Vivekananda will be pleased. They can at least carry the message of Khaddar from door to door through their net work organisation. They can even create a kindly feeling in lands beyond India and act as nucleus for our future plans, in the same way as missionary organisations are doing for their country Where are those thousand Vivekanadas Bhagavan Ramkrishna dreamed. nate dreamed.

A WRONG LEAD.

Prabudha Bharata their mouth-piece has done a great disservice to this land. Instead of giving them a correct lead has by talking glibly of this home industry and criticism in a light vein the activities of Mahatma Gandhi, advocating strongly the use of foreign articles in preference to Swadeshi, basing his wonderful arguments on his profound wisdom of the machine-age, has weanded many idle swamies of Ramkrishna Mutt, who would otherwise have been staunch supporters of Khaddar or Swadeshi articles. Perhaps depending as it does for it costly upkeep at the Imperial heights of Himalayas, on the liberal patronage of foreigners it would not afford to lose their patronage or incur their displeasure. If that were the main reason as it seems to me it is, let them have the boldness to say that they are all Vedantins, their love is Universal, they are not Indians but are Citizens of the world.

and avoid mistakes which may have serious consequences. CAFIASPIRIN surpasses by far all the so-called improved Aspirin brands offered to the public, because it is the genuine original "Bayer" Aspirin scientifically associated with Caffeine, the popular heart tonic, offering thereby its special fitness for the requirements of the tropics. **It does not affect the heart or kidneys** and can be taken with absolute confidence. The BAYER CROSS on the label and tablets is your safeguard. Look for it on the carton which contains the tube of 20 tablets. If you want only one dose, ask for "Bayer's Red Envelope All-India". It contains two "Bayer" Tablets of CAFIASPIRIN and only costs 2 annas, But avoid the dangers of substitutes and imitations by saying distinctly "Bayer's CAFIASPIRIN" not just "Aspirin tablets" or something else.

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THE FAMOUS PLAYS OF Kalidasa, Bhasa, Sri Harsha, Sudraka, Bhavabhuti and Visakhadatta rendered into easy prose on the lines of Lamb's Tales with an Introduction by Sir C. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI.

Contributors:

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ANTI-SOVIET PLOT CHARGES.

Plan To Create Famine.

PAYING WAY FOR REVOLUTION.

Details of a plot to create a famine in Russia and to overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat in an official communique in Moscow.

The communique (says Reuter) discloses the activities of a "counter-revolutionary, mischievous spying organisation."

Said to have closely connected with White Guardist bodies and foreign capitalists abroad, and to have received money and instructions from them.

The whole organisation has now been discovered (proceeds the communique), and the Government has transferred the case for investigation to the Collegium of the State Political Department (the Ogpu).

FORMER NOBLEMEN.

The organisation's harmful activities were directed against the population's supply of meat, fish, tinned foods, and vegetables.

It was headed by Professor Alexander Riazantsev, a former landowner and major-general, and by Karatyguin, who, before the Communist revolution, was the chief editor of the leading organs of the Russian bourgeoisie and the Ministry of Finance.

Most of the members of the organisation were once nobles or officers under the Tsarist regime.

STARTED SIX YEARS AGO.

Riazantsev (says the communique) stated in his evidence:—

"I had to prove that the proletariat could not restore and raise the economical life of the country.

"I could achieve this only with the existence of a counter-revolutionary organisation—making all the measures for improving the meat and refrigerating business miscarry.

"I clearly understood that the establishment of a bourgeois democratic republic would only be possible on condition that this regime was supported by capitalistic States.

"I particularly believed that participation in such a regime would come from England.

"In 1924 representatives arrive in Moscow of a big English firm which tried to obtain a concession

MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

"As the representative of this firm arrived a man with who was acquainted before the war.

"After our first conversations h offered to create a counter-revolutionary organisation.

"For the successful activity o this organisation he offered me £10,000.

"I accepted his proposals, and started forming this counter-revolutionary organisation."

The communique also gives a statement by Karatyguin. —"Daily Herald."

ARABS KEPT FROM STARVING.

—:o:—

Self-Sacrifice Of Boarding-house Masters.

Side by side with the report that no fewer than 600 Arab and Somali seamen in Cardiff are being maintained by the Public Assistance Committee, at a cost to Cardiff of £200 a week, is a statement by Mrs. Mabel Ali organising secretary of the Cardiff branch of the Western Islamic Association, that not one Arab has received relief.

"There are between 300 and 400 Arabs out of work in the port of Cardiff," she told a "South Wales Echo" reporter.

"Many of them have been unemployed for seven and eight months and their money has been exhausted long ago.

"These Arabs are being kept by Mohammedan boarding-house keepers.

"Among the members of the Mohammedan faith there is an unwritten law that no one must starve, and the boarding-house masters are keeping them.

"Many have speculated all they have in assisting the unemployed seamen.

"They are saving them from having to go round the streets begging for food.

DISSOLVING PREJUDICE.

"Of course," she added, "every ecort has been made to secure relief for these men.

"They have placed their case before the Public Assistance Committee, and I think that relief is now to be provided for them. At any rate, all of them have been told to send in their discharge books."

Mrs. Mabel Ali stated that she believes the native prejudice against the rota system of securing unemployment is slowly dissolving.

When the rota was first instituted, she said, the Arabs all looked upon it with suspicion. They saw that only Arab and Somali seamen were being asked to sign and they at once became suspicious.

They believed that some attempt was being made to move them out of the country, and at once a native stibbornness was displayed.

ADVANTAGE OF SYSTEM.

The boarding house masters had pointed out the advantages of the system again and again, at first without success, but now the Arabs are beginning to realise that the rota system was instituted with the object of helping them, and they were showing a greater willingness to sign.

"I am doing all I can to convince the Arabs of its good," she said, "and would like to echo the sentiments of Dr. Khalid Sheldrake, the life-president of the Islamic Association in this country. He urged the Arabs at South Shields to accept the rota.

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

Hind Vijaya Gymkhana Athletic Tournaments.

—:o:—

The Twelth All-India Athletic Tournaments of the Hind Vijaya Gymkhana will be held at Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda under the kind patronage of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda in the third week of December 1930 from 14th to the 20th December. An influential committee to conduct the Tournaments has been formed. Dr. P. M. Nanavati, the State Chief Medical Officer is its President. Many more items have been added this year. Boxing for Students is an innovation. A special trophy has been kept for this.

In addition to the 66 events fixed 40 other items have been kept specially for boys and girls of tender ages ranging to secondary and primary schools in Baroda State. Details are available on application.

In addition to Challenge Cups and Shields donated, gold and silver medals and other suitable prizes to the aggregate value of Rs. 1500 will be awarded to successful competitors. Entry closes on 15th of November 1930. Intending competitors should register their names before this date, entrance fees being remitted by money orders or in person to the Secretary.

Railway authorities have been requested to grant best possible concessions to competitors taking part in these tournaments on production of a certificate from the Gymkhana. The nature of the concessions obtained will be announced later on. Entry forms can be had on application and copy of Rules, etc., will be posted on receipt of postal stamps worth annas four. For other particulars write to the Tournament Secretaries, Hind Vijaya Gymkhana, Baroda.

WORKERS MUST ORGANISE AGAINST "CUTS."

—:o:—

"Cycle Of Attacks" On Trade Unions Developing

The Trades Union Congress General Council unanimously selected Mr. Arthur Hayday, M.P., as its chairman for the coming year.

The office carries with it the duty of presiding at the next Congress, in September, 1931.

Mr. Hayday bears his 61 years lightly. He brings to his new office a keen and active mind, a genial personality, and a wide and varied knowledge of industry and social affairs.

In many respects he is the George Lansbury of the Trade Union Movement.

BEGAN WORK AT NINE.

The new president—like his immediate predecessor, Mr. Beard—is a distinguished pioneer of Trade Unionism among the general labourers.

Born in West Ham, the son of a labourer, and one of 14 children, he began to earn his living at the early age of nine.

"He was first a gardener's boy, and later a gasworker, a labourer on public works, and a stoker on an Atlantic liner."

Throwing in his lot with Mr. Will Thorne and others, he helped to build up the old Gasworkers' Union, now the National Union of Municipal and General Workers.

CHIEF OF VAST UNION.

That union has to-day nearly 300,000 members, and Mr. Hayday is its acting president.

Before moving to Nottingham in 1909 to take up the area secretaryship of the union, he saw considerable public service in his native district, being for 14 years a member of West Ham Town Council.

In 1918 he entered Parliament as Labour member for West Nottingham, and has held the seat by big majorities ever since.

"ORGANISE" APPEAL.

In a special message to the "Daily Herald" after his election Mr. Hayday made a strong appeal to the unorganised workers.

"The coming year", he said, "looks far from bright despite the cheery optimism that one would like to feel.

"I cannot understand why so many industrial workers will not grasp the fact that there is no real need for them to suffer to the extent they are suffering.

UNION MACHINE READY.

"The great trade union machine is at their disposal. It only asks for loyalty to oneself and one's class.

"I shall be one of the most gratified persons in our movement to know that during the coming year trade union organisation has risen to such strength and influence as will give hope in the place of despair."

Referring to the "Daily Herald" disclosures of projected attacks on wages, Mr Hayday said:—

"One has sensed the attacks which have been in preparation for the purpose of imposing reductions upon what are termed 'sheltered' industries.

ORIGIN IN 1926 LOCK-OUT.

"Just as a cycle of attacks on the trade union movement followed the 1921 onslaught on the miners, so there appears to be another cycle developing which has its beginnings in the 1926 lock-out.

"The answer to all this must be a strengthening of the membership and determination of the trade union movement."—Daily Herald.

BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

(Established 1876).

23-25 Hummum Street, Fort, Above Messrs. Warden & Co.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,87,300.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

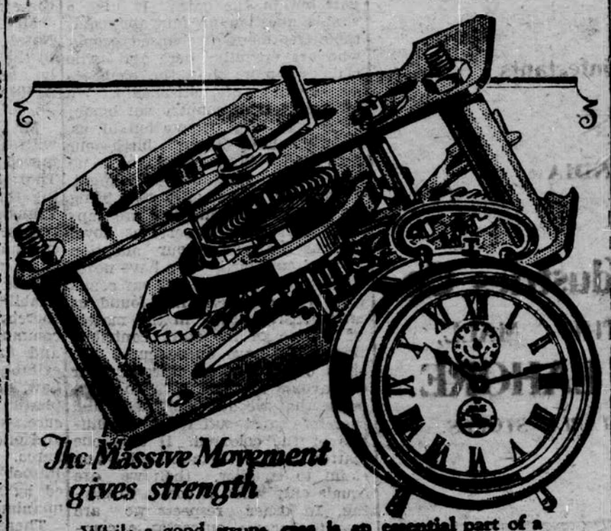
Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigations and valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.



The Massive Movement gives strength

While a good strong case is an essential part of a time-piece, its qualities as a time-keeper depends upon the movement.

The massive movement fitted to all WEST END "Jaz" ALARMS is the strongest, most reliable and accurate machine ever created for a time-piece sold at such a low price. It is well-finished in every detail and the alarm equipment is just as dependable as the time-keeping mechanism. Every WEST END "Jaz" ALARM is overhauled and tested in our workshops before sale.

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BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Radium Dials Rs. 9 Extra. Black or White ground.

WEST END "Jaz" ALARM

Fitted with Long Continuous Alarm Rs. 7

Fitted with Long Intermittent Alarm Rs. 7-8

Available with Roman or Arabic Figures.

Glad Tidings to Hopeless Persons

The world-famous Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan who is well-known not in Asia only but throughout Europe and America, has under 50 years of continuous practice as Physician and cured lakhs of hopeless and most dangerous cases by the grace of God Almighty. Now he has opened his Dispensary and started practice in Bombay, Sandhurst Road, especially for the benefit of the public.

Chronic and incurable diseases are challenged to be treated without operation. Consumption, cough, phthisis, piles, stomachache, eye and venereal diseases are a speciality.

I cure all FEMALE complaints by MEDICINES only and also eradicate all their complicated diseases WITHOUT OPERATION.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT for PARDAH LADIES.

One trial will prove the whole statement.

Poor are treated free.

I have received a good many MEDALS & CERTIFICATES from Late Sultan of Turkey and also from the British, American, French, Italian and Grecian Governments wherein I have spent as much as 25 years. These are at any time open for Public Inspection.

A large stock of Patent Medicines is kept ready for sale at my Pharmacy, which can be obtained by V.P.P.

Consulting Hours—Morning 7 to 12 A.M. Evening 4 to 9 P.M.

HAKIM HAJI NAWAB ALI KHAN,
Cutch Casita, Sandhurst Bridge,
Near Royal Opera House, BOMBAY No. 4.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

Dr. N. V. Kulkuni

The only HERB SPECIALIST in BOMBAY.

Guaranteedly cures any chronic disease

Herbal-Treatment only.

Empire Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Time—2-30 and 6-30

A Cyclopaedia For Rs. 3

TEN BOOKS—All useful—incorporated into one handy volume—that is the Illustrated Indian Cyclopaedia. It deals with all important subjects and gives, in a small compass, gist of information, such as can only be obtained, after extensive literary research. "Swarajya" calls it A Mine of Information; the Bombay "Chronicle" says: "it is a useful store-house of Information."

The "Hindustan Times" opines that no library, private or public, can be considered complete without this book.

And the "Tribune" declares that it will be welcomed by young students hungering for information about this and that. You can have this book for Rs. 3, only from Mr. P. T. CHANDRA, 10, Bharti Buildings, Lahore.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY, October 15.
Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, October 16.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m
SATURDAY, October 18.
Mrs. Besant's lecture on political situation. Blavatsky Lodge, Frenen Bridge, 6 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH

KANTAK—Savitribai, wife of Shamarao B. Kantak residing at Panalal Terraces, Grant Road, Bombay, died on Friday evening the 10th instant, leaving behind, her husband, three sons and a daughter, who thank all those relatives and numerous friends, who have shown sympathy in their bereavement.

HORNIMAN.—On the 11th inst. at Stanley Crescent, London W., Roy Horniman, eldest surviving son of William Horniman, Paymaster-in-chief, Royal Navy, and brother of Rear Admiral Henry Horniman C.B., R.N. and of B.G. Horniman, Bombay.—R.I.P.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8 a.m. and 12 noon: Gramophone Records 9-20 p.m. Narayanrao Vyas (vocal music).

MARATHI LITERARY SOCIETY:

The General Body of the Marathi Literary Society, Elphinstone College, Bombay, decided, at its meeting held lately to cancel its annual programme of the social gathering, in view of the present troubled state of the country."

MEMORIAL SERVICE.

The Catholic Residents of Matharpacady are having a Memorial Service for the late Mr. Joseph Baptista at the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary—Mazagon on Friday the 17th instant.

Friday morning Requiem High Mass at 7 a. m.

Friday evening Office of the Dead at 6 p. m. followed by a Funeral Oration by Rev. Father J. C. D'Mello.

Friends and Wellwishers will kindly accept this as the only intimation.

G. M. COLLEGE STUDENTS:

A meeting of some students of the G. S. Medical College has condemned the action of Government for declaring the B. P. C. C. illegal, and has congratulated those who were arrested on Wednesday in connection with the raids.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The steamer Clan "Macfadyen" arrived at Suez in the evening of 12th inst.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Malacca Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th inst. and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 18th idem at day-light.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chandi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 22nd inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at Azad Maidan to condemn the action against the City Youth Leagues and kindred associations. Mr H. D. Rajah will preside and other prominent leaders will address the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BANDRA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Youth League a public meeting will be held to-day (Thursday) at Patkar's Blocks, Bandra, at 9 pm. when Mr. H. D. Rajah and others will speak on "The Duty of Youths."

BOHRA WORLD CYCLISTS REACH BOMBAY.

Kurla Co-Religionists Welcome

The four Bohra youth who are on a world tour on push bikes reached Kurla, a suburb of Bombay at about 2 p.m. They were welcomed at Adamji's Bungalow, by some Bohra residents of Kurla. In their address they expressed their joy at the venture of their co-religionists, and added that was the first time that the youths of the Bohra Community to which they belong had undertaken the bold and tedious task of touring the world on bicycles and the sincerely hoped that their effort would be crowned with success thus showing to the world that the youths of the Bohra community were not lacking in courage and enterprise.

After reading the address the youths wended their way towards Bombay.

Workers Resolve To Stand By Congress.

MEETINGS IN PAREL DISPERSED BY LATHI CHARGES.

The news of the raid on the Congress House and other Congress Committees spread like wild fire in the industrial area of the city. A large crowd went to the offices of the Special Parel Branch of the B. P. C. C. at "Ram Nivas", Soparibaug Road, where the police raid took place at about 7 in the morning. In all the Ward Committee offices in "F" and "G" Wards the police did not, it is reported, get anything worth the trouble except a heaps of scrap papers and a few pieces of furniture. In the Special Parel Branch (Labour Office of the Congress) one volunteer Ishwarlal found sleeping was put under arrest.

POLICE DISPERSE MEETINGS.

Later in the evening several meetings were announced to be held. But most of these meetings were dispersed by the police, except one that was held at Lal Baug under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. There were large crowds of people present at the meetings at DeLisle Road and Nagoo Sayajee Wadi but the police came with a large contigent and dispersed the crowd at the point of lathis. After the dispersal of the De Lisle Road meeting, those who had gathered there formed themselves in a procession and marched through the different localities. When the processionists reached Lal Baug, their final destination, a couple of European sergeants accompanied by about 25 constables made an attack on them without giving any previous warning and made a lathi charge. A number of the processionists fell victims to the lathi charge. They include Dr. Gowande, and Mr. Nerker Buwa, both of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union.

Subsequently they held a mass meeting on the Lal Baug Maidan which was attended by over 10,000 workers. The meeting was presided over by Mr. G. L. Khandhalkar, President of the Union and speeches were made amongst others by Messrs. Sadashiv Mapankar, G. L. Salvi, Gaikwad. An emphatic protest was made against the action of the Government in attempting to suppress the nationalist movement in the City by declaring the Congress Committees illegal. The speakers exhorted the audience to muster courage and carry on the struggle unabated until India won freedom.

RAID ON THE 'F' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday Police Inspector Bird along with half a dozen sergeants, 20 cinstables raided the office of the F Ward Congress Committee. They did not find anything indiscriminating. The Sergeants who were on duty arrested two Seva Dal Volunteers Messrs. Mhatre and Permeshwaru who were brought for the "Punchnama." The two office volunteers were also arrested with a third part-time worker who as usual has been to mark his presence that morning.

At 7-30 p.m. Mr. S. B. Mahadeswar of the Hindustani Seva Dal and Ex-secretary of the F Ward District Congress Secretary was arrested along with Mr. Dixit another Seva Dal Volunteer. The office was not locked by the police. In the evening at 5 p.m. a board of F Ward D C. C. was kept along with three volunteers to guard the office.

B. P. C. C. PAREL BRANCH.

The Police raided the above office at the same time they did the F. Ward D C. C. They searched in vain for over four hours to find out anything but nothing except some cold newspapers could they find. Lastly, they arrested two volunteers one of whom was a National Militia man. The office is locked and sealed.

Mr. D D. Wadia, President of the "War Council" of the F Ward D. C. C. was arrested at his place. He has nominated Mr. K D. Padwal as his successor.

TO MERCHANTS AND WOMEN.

—:o:—

Mrs. Captain's Appeal.

Mrs. Goshi Captain writes:—

I appeal to my brother merchants that to-day the Boycott Movement is in their hands and let them not forget their duty to their motherland.

I appeal to the women of Bombay that they should all each and everyone of them dress in Kesariya Saries to show the World that India has no death of Seetas.

In three days I expect every women of Bombay to be dressed in Kesariya. This is the least they can do in remembrance of Mahtma Gandhi.

DICTATOR FOR G. WARD APPOINTED.

The G Ward District Congress Council has been dissolved as per resolution of the Council held on the 14th instant but the Congress activities in the Ward will be carried by a "Dictator".

"UNPARDONABLE MENTAL ISOLATION OF MAHATMA."

—:o:—

"Honest" Irwin's "Dual Role."

Mr. Jamnadas' Appeal To Merchants To Persevere.

SUCCESS IS KNOCKING AT OUR DOORS, SAYS HE.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who was undergoing sentence in Yeravda Jail was released on Tuesday in Poona and arrived yesterday. His arrival coincided with the raid and sealing of the Congress House and it seems he has arrived just in time to replace the arrested leaders! Mr. Jamnadas has lost about 25 pounds in weight, but looks a picture of health. "I feel quite fit to take my place if called upon to do so," he said to some of his friends who cheered him near the Congress House.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said:—"I was an "A" class prisoner, and had the privilege of the company of Sardar Vallabhbhai for the last two months. Words cannot express the inspiration and strength that I derived from his company. We were locked up every evening at 7 p.m., and taken out at 6-30 a.m. Despite the various courtesies shown to us by the Superintendent, we were made to feel every other day that we were after all prisoners, and had to undergo the rigour and humiliation of being in prison. I was informed that "B" and "C" class prisoners had to undergo greater hardship, especially the latter, who are practically under the charge of the convict overseers. It is not known to any appreciable extent how much influence is wielded by these convict overseers in Yeravda jail. Even we "A" class prisoners had as our overseer, Abdul Latiff who was convicted in the Bawla murder case. Though a convict undergoing life sentence, he had freedom to move about in the yard throughout day and night, while we were locked up in our respective cells!

MAHATMA STARVED OF COMPANY.

Only a wall separated us from Mahatma Gandhi, and yet during the whole period of my imprisonment, I never had the privilege or seeing him or having a word with him. We were practically isolated from the rest, lest our contagion might catch them! However, we were in all five together, while Mahatmaji had to content himself with the solitary company of "Kaka Kalelkar." Ostensibly, he (Mamatmaji) was allowed 2 interviews a week of seven persons on each occasion. Thus he would have been able to see in 5 months not less than 280 persons. But when he submitted a list of 162 persons to the Government, more than "blood relations" to him, but none of them politicians, the "State Prisoner" was informed that his list was most unreasonable, with the result that he is now completely starved of company with the exception of Mr. Kalelkar.

Mahatmaji is not allowed to have a walk outside his yard, and in the European yard where he is put up, prisoners are strictly forbidden to communicate with him. It is amazing that Lord Irwin who professes to be the devout follower of Christ should tolerate th's unpardonible mental isolation of one who is as great as the Great Teacher. I am also constrained to criticise Lord Irwin's action in accusing the Mahatma after consigning him safely behind the prison walls, of making an attempt to induce "honest" Lord Irwin to play a dual role during the peace parleys. It is absurd for any one to make such a false accusation against this living emoodiment of Truth. But I candidly ask Lord Irwin whether he has not played a double role as is evident from the snub he administed to the emissaries for publishing notes of his private conversations with him. Perhaps Lord Irwin's good soul revolts against his own action, and it is not very difficult, (though scarcely brave) to blame a man who is rendered incapable of presenting the real side of the case.

I want to remind Lord Irwin that he is not a solitary example. May I remind His Lordship, that I was myself one of the peace emissaries to Mahatmaji when he was a free man in 1921, along with my friend Pandit Kunzru. The then Viceroy, Lord Reading had no official hand in our mission. It is now an open secret that the whole negotiations were suggested and inspired by him. Lord Irwin reminds me of Bernard Shaw's famous declamation put in the mouth of Napoleon in his "Mas of Destiny" that "the Englishman even when he is doing the worst possible thing, has always the capacity to feel that he is in the right."

PEACE PARLEYS AND R.T.C.

Regarding the failure of the Peace pourparleys, I propose to deal in detail on a subsequent occasion. But I may frankly state, that in my opinion, the Viceroy's equivocal generalisation was mainly responsible, for the failure of the peace mission.

Coming now to the Round Table Conference, I deplore the decision of the Liberal leaders to partic pate in this farce. Having been an honest co-operator myself in 1921, I confess that though the Government patted us on our back, they were adamant on all vital questions affecting the good of the country. In the past ten years that followed the Montford reforms, the country had to sucer more financial loss owing to the policy of the Government than in any other similar period of British administration. We have been told that we are drifting to economic suicide by the present movement. But I differ. It is not suicide on our part but an attempt at the continuation of the same old exploitation which is apparent by the financial policy of the powers-that-be in general, and ratio in particular. The present movement is the only chance for escape from such a contingency and for the eventual salvation of India. I only hope and pray that the Mahatma's injunction regarding Non-violence despite all provocation will be strictly adhered to, by our countrymen. I am proud at the wonderful response of the country to Mahatmaji's dictum of Non-violence.

APPEAL TO MERCHANTS.

To the merchants of Bombay, I have a special request to make. This is not the moment to consider your petty and personal gains. And no sacrifice should be considered too big which eventually will result in lasting economic prosperity to the country as a whole, as an inevitable concomitant of freedom from alien domination. I have nothing but heartfelt praise for the most courageous way in which they have faced their difficulties and undergone privations for the sake of the country. Success is knocking at our doors, as it is absolutely certain that no Government can hope to rule a great country by Ordinances. The latest Ordinance fills me with optimism.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
New York, Oct. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	10.57
To-day's Closing Rate	10.62
Difference	plus 05
To-day's Closing	10.62
Difference	plus .5

Broach expectation A. M. Rs. 196.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.
Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Previous Closing Rate	5.61
To-day's Opening Rate	5.65
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	5.71
Difference	plus .10

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Mr. Delves Issues A Fatwa To Clerks.

Mr. A. H. Kulkarni Hon. Secretary All-India Swadeshi Exhibition writes:—

It is understood that the Chief Officer of the Bombay Improvement Trust has issued strict instructions to his assistants neither to receive any letters, money nor to keep any connections with the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition. Evidently Mr. Delves is under a delusion. This Exhibition has absolutely nothing to do with the Bombay Youth League nor with any other institutions which are declared illegal. The work is conducted by a Sub-Committee of the Presidency Youth League with an Advisory Committee which consists some of the prominent businessmen and industrialists of Bombay, and Ahmedabad.

The names of the members of the Advisory Committee with the Special Sub-Committee will be shortly published in the press.

BRITISH LADS WANTED IN FRENCH STABLES.

—:o:—

"They Make Natural Riders."

British apprentices are urgently needed in French racing stables. "The demand for boys is unlimited," a Chantilly trainer assured me, "and we prefer them from across the Channel, writes the special correspondent of the "Daily Herald" from Chantilly.

"French boys do not care about horses," he added, "and as a rule they do not understand them."

NATURAL RIDERS.

About 100 English boys are apprenticed in the establishments of Chantilly, a training centre comparable with Newmarket.

"They are frequently natural riders," said the trainer, "and they tend to be more conscientious than our lads."

"French apprentices lack the tact of British boys where animals are concerned," exclaimed Mr. Shanley, Chantilly's cheerful Irish chaplain.

The apprentices come principally from Manchester, Newcastle, Portsmouth and London. Almost invariably town-bred, they are frequently the children of poor parents.

RIDING IN RACES.

"The only complaint I've got with the job", a North Country miner's son told me, "is that we are so well fed that I'm afraid I'll put on weight. Then I shall not be able to ride on 'the flat'."

The British apprentice must not be less than 13 years of age when he arrives at Chantilly.

After a trial period of three months he is apprenticed to a trainer for five years.

According to his ability, the "lad" may mount a racehorse for training purposes between six and 18 months after his arrival.

At the end of the first two years he will probably be riding in races.

The apprentices are excellently fed, as the miner's son indicated, and their lodging is as satisfactory as their board.—"Daily Herald."

Aviator Smith.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 15.

Major Kingsford Smith took off this morning and is flying direct to Rangoon.—A. P.

AFRIDI JIRGA NOT YET COMING.

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

There are still no signs of the Afridi Jirga coming. Four picketers were arrested in Peshawar City on the 14th October.—A. P.

DR. BESANT ON POLITICAL SITUATION.

—:o:—

Next Saturday's Lecture.

Under the auspices of the commonwealth of India League (Bombay Branch). Dr. Annie Besant, who arrives in Bombay on Friday, will deliver a public lecture on the "Present Political Situation" on Saturday (18th inst.), at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

STOP PRESS.

SIR G. SCHUSTER'S RUINOUS FINANCIAL POLICY.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

There is little information here regarding how it is that 12 million sterling loan came to be floated in London at such higher rate of interest. The contrast is very great when it is remembered that only the other day British Labour Government raised a loan at two per cent less.

Enquiries here yield little result on the subject and the conclusion to be drawn is that Sir George Schuster himself has settled all details in London, according to his judgment.

Thus not only he seems to have gone to London to fight the case of non-transfer of finance to the Indian Assembly, but also to consult the City people in London, regarding the financial programme of the Government of India during his regime.

For, Sir George Schuster sees clearly that instead of being the saviour of Indian finances, to whom posterity will look with thanks, which claim he put forward in his last budget speech, he will have to face a heavy deficit this year and a sure deficit next year, which can perhaps be met by borrowing only.

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London Oct. 15.

London Forward	16-11-0
lower	0—2—0
London Ready	16-11—0
lower	0—2—0

Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

Bombay Market was closed today.

GOVT. NOTIFICATION.

—:o:—

List Of Bodies Declared Illegal.

A "Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary" dated Tuesday, October 14, states:—

Whereas the Governor in Council is of opinion that certain bodies of persons known under any name or description as specified in the schedule hereto annexed or having their headquarters in, or operating from places known as camps, as specified in the schedule, hereinafter collectively referred to as "the said associations," are engaged in organising or promoting a movement having for its objects the breach of certain laws for the time being in force, or inteference with the administration of the law or with the maintenance of law and order..

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that every one of the said associations whether continuing under the same or altered names, and every branch thereof, established, maintained, operating or working in the City of Bombay, is an unlawful association within the meaning of Section 15 of the said Act.

THE SCHEDULE.

The names or description of association and the situation or description are given as follows in the schedule:—

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The War Council or the Satyagraha Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Boycott Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Requirements Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Publicity Department of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The Information Department of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The "D" Ward District Congress Committee.

The Congress Muslim Party.

The Hindustani Seva Dal.

The Satyagraha Volunteers or the Congress Volunteers.

The National Militia.

The Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh.

The Rashtriya Stri Sabha—All the above situated at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay City.

The "A" Ward District Congress Committee, 96, Master Building, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

The "B" Ward District Congress Committee, 96, Argyle Road, Dana Bunder, Mandvi.

The "C" Ward District Congress Committee, Joshi Building, Kalbadevi.

The "E" Ward District Congress Congress Committee, Telegu School Hall, Bazaar Road, Kamatipura.

The "E" Ward District Congress Committee Branch No. 1, Nakhwa House, Reay Road.

The "E" Ward District Congress Committee, Branch No. 2, Alliance Cotton Mill, Tardeo, Chaktewadi.

The "E" Ward District Congress Committee, Branch No. 3, Jawji Building, New Chikhalwadi, Tardeo.

The "F" Ward District Congress Committee, Kavrana Building, Parel.

The "F" Ward District Congress Committee, Branch No. 1, or the Matunga Taluka Congress Committee, Napoo Hall Matunga.

The "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Opposite Tilak Bridge, Dadar.

The "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Branch No. 1, or the DeLisle Road Taluka Congress Committee, Vasi Bungalow, DeLisle Road.

The "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Branch No. 2, or the Jamatkhana, Mahim, Mahim Bazaar Road.

The "G" Ward District Congress Committee Volunteers' Camp, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Parel Branch, Labour Office, Ram Nivas, Sopari Baug Road.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Carnac Road Branch, (Dock Workers), Kashavji Buildings, Carnac Road.

The Muslim Rashtriya Seva Mandal, Khadak.

The Muslim Rashtriya Seva Mandal, Branch No. 1 ,Amirali Mansion, Dongri Street.

The Congress Muslim Party Branch, Opposite Loheki Chawl, Madanpura.

The Desh Sevika Sangh, Sukhanand Dharamshala, C. P. Tank.

The Dongri Congress Camp, Amirali Mansion, Dongri Street.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee's Camp for released Prisoners, Keshao Baug, Kalbadevi Road.

The Satyagraha Camp, Moorar Baug, C. P. Tank.

The Swatantra Bharat Sabha, Dalpatram Building, Khetwadi Main Road.

The Bombay Youth League Maidan House, Hughes Road.

The Bombay Youth League Branch, Dalpatram Building, Khetwadi Main Road.

PROPERTY FORFEITED.

Another notification states:—

Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, (XIV of 1908), the Governor in Council has declared the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the "D" Ward District Congress Committee, the Congress Muslim Party, the Hindustani Seva Dal, the Satyagraha Volunteers or the Congress Volunteers, the National Militia, the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri Sangh, and the Rashtriya Stri Sabha to be unlawful associations.

And whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the Premises commonly known as Congress House, with all the Buildings situated in the compound thereof, on the Girgaum Back Road, hereinafter called the said place are used for the purposes of the said unlawful associations.

Now in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Unlawful Association Ordinance, 1930 (IX of 1930), the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to notify the said place for the purposes of the said Ordinance.

By Order of the Governor in Council,

G. F. S. COLLINS,
Secretary to Government.

ARRESTED FOR HONOURING SATYAGRAHI.

—:o:—

Aged Zamindar Prefers Jail To Fine.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 15.

Thirteen volunteers including the local Congress Secretary were arrested yesterday at Bhagalpur on a charge of taking part in the procession at Cologong in honour of the release of Maulvi Zahar Hussain from Hazaribagh Central Jail. They were remanded to custody.

The police raided the volunteer camp at Bhikhanpur and arrested 13 young men who had gone there to take their meals.

Mr. Naliniath Bishi, Zemindar of Jaori aged about 60 has been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to suffer two months' simple imprisonment in connection with a speech delivered by him at Serajganj. Mr. Bishi preferred to go to jail.

THREE MONTHS FOR PICKETING.

Mr. Prankrishna Das and two other young Bengalees have been tenced by Sub-divisional Officer Munshiganj to three months' rigorous imprisonment each on charge of picketing the excise shop in Dhankuria Bazar.

BANDE MATARAM'S SECURITY FORFEITED.

Many Congressmen Jailed.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

The deposit of Rs. 3,000 as security made by the "Bande Mataram", the local vernacular daily, has been forfeited.

Mr. Magatram, a Congress worker who stood charged under Section 108 Cr. P. C. has been ordered to furnish a security of Rs. 2,000 or undego one year's imprisonment. The accused refused to furnish security and was sent to jail.

Lachman Singh and 11 other Congress workers of Jhaman village have been ordered under Section 108 Cr. P. C. to furnish security of Rs. 3,000 each or undergo one year's imprisonment by Mr. Disney the Magistrate. Two of them apologised and nine furnished security while four refused to do so and were sent to jail.—A. P.

CESARE WITCH STAKS

—:o:—

Ut Majeur Wins.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

At Newmarket to-day, Cesare-witch Stakes, run over two and a quarter miles, resulted as follows:

UT MAJEUR	 1
FRIENDSHIP	 2
OLD ORKNEY	 3

—Reuter.

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S HEALTH

During the week ended 11th last the total mortality 467 was 53 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 41st week of 1929 when the mortality was 468 and death rate 18.7 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 539 and death rate 21.7.

Out of the total deaths 118 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack during the week. The case was imported from Bassein. Small pox caused 1 attack during the week. Plague was absent during the week.

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Tele. Add: "Omkarodaya."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1930.

INDIA'S ANSWER.

—:o:—

The Ninth Ordinance is at work. Immediately on its promulgation, it was applied to the whole of Gujerat and Suburban Bombay. The City itself was ignored, which was unexpected. But the defect has now been made good. Thirty-eight local organisations headed by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, have been declared illegal, their property confiscated and about 250 persons put under arrest. We are not concerned here with the merits of the cases arising out of yesterday's arrests, but with the latest Ordinance and the activities under it. All that has happened during the last four or five days is an unmistakable symbol—a symbol of official determination in favour of "resolute rule and no nonsense". It is the beginning of a final drive against the Congress and all that it stands for. Lord Irwin, we are repeatedly told, is "sympathetic" towards Indian aspirations. But he and his advisers will have none of that "urge for freedom" which is not to their liking. Unless, therefore, they are of the officially approved brand, "national and racial aspirations" must be suppressed. Hence failing Martial Law the general policy of rule by Ordinances and this latest assault on the Congress.

What officialdom proposes to achieve by extra-legal methods need not detain us, save for the assurance that India wishes it joy of its fond hopes. But we wonder how our friends the so called "delegates" to the Round Table Conference, specially those who are still in this country, propose to take this new gesture of good-will towards India on the part of a Viceroy acting on behalf of a British Cabinet that has extended the invitation to them. In the name of patriotism, in the name of National self-respect, even in the name of their own individual self-respect, will they dare say if participation at the Round Table Conference, when India is in the grip of nine Ordinances and the spirit underlying them, is not an insult to themselves and their country and the gravest injury that can be deliberately inflicted on its cause?

Then there are the piece-goods merchants. They have made splendid sacrifices in the cause of national freedom, although their suffering pales into insignificance as compared with those that the peasantry of Gujrat has decided to brave. Their intensely patriotic attitude in the past is worthy of admiration. But what do the Bombay piece-goods merchants propose to do now? They had declared a hartal as a protest against the repressive policy of Government. Only the other day they passed a resolution that reads:—

"Inspite of the long hartal and protests against the repressive policy of the Government, no change in that policy has been made, and a grave situation has now arisen which the commercial community views with anxiety."

The piece-goods merchants got the official reply to their protests yesterday. So far from having been ameliorated the situation has become graver still. They declared hartal because of "the repressive policy of the Government." That policy has been stiffened still further. What is their answer to the ninth Ordinance? Will they desert the nation when the boycott is necessary as it never was before? For the nation's most effective answer to this policy of repression and still more repression is the boycott—boycott of foreign cloth and boycott of British goods.

THE STERLING LOAN.

—:o:—

The issue of a £12 million Sterling Loan of the Government of India offers one more symptom of the deepening *malaise* in the body politic of this country. The Government, as constituted to-day, are utterly out of touch with the realities of the situation; and they are still less able to gauge the future. The result is, that policies of despair and measures indicating utter bankruptcy are the order of the day; and nowhere does this bankruptcy become so evident and incontestable as in the realm of public finance. That the Government of India had never anything like a real financial policy and that they were always living on mere imitations of foreign maxims and ideas in finance, need hardly be repeated here. But, since the beginning of the present national struggle, far-sighted counsels in Government should have warned them against blind persistence in methods which are the negation of all policy, and which must inevitably result in a disaster. As things stand, however, there is no arresting the disaster, nor avoiding the rocks towards which the ship of State is driving full steam ahead. The revenues of the Central Government are rapidly falling in every department. And yet the expenditure is in no wise curtailed,—whether capital, or ordinary. The Provincial Governments are in a still worse plight, for their expenditure grows still more incontinently. What is worse, there is, admittedly, no sign of any improvement. The official apologist for the new loan himself says:—

"Prices are still unstable, and no one can say with certainty when, and at what level, equilibrium will be attained. *The outcome of the forthcoming political Conference is uncertain, and the possibilities of setback cannot be ruled out*"

Government are deluding themselves, in the paragraph immediately preceding this quotation, into the belief that the main tension in the economic world has relaxed. Conditions,—even those immediately affecting the economic well-being of the nation—narrowly conceived,—are by no means improving: and added to that, is the daily deepening political tension, which cannot but make the credit position of the Government extremely delicate.

In these circumstances, for Government not to take a warning from their position is needlessly and recklessly to invite irreparable though avoidable mischief. Since the beginning of this year, Government have been living on Treasury Bills,—a form of unfunded, floating debt, all the more dangerous because the sources from which such funds are ordinarily raised, being under the domination of the authorities, the latter never come to know the true position of the money-market in the country. In addition to the Treasury Bills, of which over 50 crores are outstanding, Government have, in the course of this year, floated a heavy loan in India, of some 30 crores; and twice before the present loan of £12 million, an equal amount has already been borrowed on short or long term credit. The whole amounts to over 60 crores in 9 months. The terms granted in each case were progressively unfavourable; and those of the present Loan, though seemingly less unfavourable, have actually necessitated the process or device of underwriting, as a buttress to the shaken edifice of Government credit. How long Government can go on following this hand to mouth policy; how long they can conduct the finances of the country on the single principle of endless borrowing; how long they can ignore the growing sentiment in the country against the unquestioning and unconditional acceptance of all these obligations piled upon us by the present administration—these are all mysteries of government which are best known to them who authorise such acts. But whether such reckless recourse to borrowing abroad will not bring along its own Nemesis cannot be a matter of indifference to those who have the lasting welfare of the country at heart. Government may, it is just possible, be successful in their appeal to the foreign money market, though the device of underwriting suggests their own doubting attitude on that point. But neither Government, nor their would-be creditors, can honestly and for ever ignore the clear warning of the Indian people against such borrowings—given even in the last Peace Negotiations. And so the day may not at all be distant, when our present rulers may be taught a most tragic lesson by world forces, which ostrich-wise they continue to ignore.

When such is the case, it is useless to examine more particularly the yield of this loan, or the purpose for which it is reported to be primarily raised. The fact that the loan is issued at par is hit upon by its official apologist as indicating an improvement in the credit of Government. But a relatively longer term issue makes the present yield no less attractive to the interest-hunting capitalists. From the standpoint of the Indian Exchequer, there is very little to be said in favour of any foreign borrowing; and much less for such an onerous borrowing as the present loan. And as for the purpose of the loan, while the redemption of the specifically mentioned India Bills only accounts for £6 million, the rest is for the current conduct of Government's administrative requirements in Britain. The latter ought normally to be provided for from revenue. But Government have indirectly recognised by this loan that there is no surplus to be remitted from revenue, though ostensibly they harp on the trade depression, to explain their inability to find satisfactory channels for the necessary remittances. These are all excuses, which do not deceive even their very authors. The stark, staring fact is that the state of the finances of the Government of India is becoming irretrievably tragic, under the management of irresponsible finance ministers who know they can flout popular wishes and criticism, and that the present situation only acts like more fat in an already raging conflagration. Indian investors are said to be given full facilities for investment in this loan; and for them the field would be better even than that of the last 6 per cent Indian loan. But we doubt if there is any considerable investable surplus left in India; and we question if any prudent investor from India would invest in this loan even if he had an investable surplus.

THE PRESS AND THE POLICE.

—:o:—

We have to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the strange conduct of his subordinates who put difficulties in the way of the Press reporters in performing their legitimate function of gathering news during the police raid on the "Congress House" yesteday morning. At the Byculla Jail also, the authorities found it impossible to admit to the public trial of the accused arrested yesterday morning, the "Chronicle" representative, on the flimsy excuse that there was no room. It is understood that the trying magistrates had directed that one representative of each newspaper was to be admitted. A "Chronicle" representative was, however, able to obtain admission to the jail in the afternoon.

TAKLI.

—:o:—

Takli, oh, my takli wee,
Thou'rt predestined to free
India from captivity,
And her woeful misery.

What a heritage is thine,
Takli, what a work divine!
Round our hearts, thy thread entwine,
On our lives, thy gospel shine!

Tiny takli, takli queen,
Men from selfishness to ween,
Takli, thou'rt ever seen
Working in thy way serene.

Takli of most ancient birth,
Now again is known thy worth;
In this land of stress and dearth,
Thou wilt strew the flowers of mirth.

Takli in the home and street,
Takli everywhere we meet!
Let us Indians, all repeat:
"Long live, takli, Goddess sweet!"

SEVIKA

A. FENNER BROCKWAY'S "INDIAN CRISIS".

—:o:—

PLEA FOR INDIAN FREEDOM.

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)

I have been reading Mr. Fenner Brockway's little book of 208 pages. It is so compact, so concise, yet so absorbingly informative as to be intensely interesting to both Indian and British alike. Moreover, there can be no question of its being banned from India as have the books on this subject written by some of his contemporaries. The author states that he has tried to be scrupulously fair in this account of Indian conditions. He has not glossed over defects which arise from Indian traditions, any more than he has hidden the defects of British administration.

GLARING CONTRASTS.

He gives contrasts in the lives of the people of India, from the mill-workers' tenements in which whole families live in one dark room, the size of a prison cell, to the mechants living in comfortable villas. In Madras, for example, a large palace was occupied by an Indian family which combined all the luxury of the East and West; yet at their very gates, other Indians lived in a group of primitive huts made out of bamboo and leaves.

THE GREAT BETRAYAL.

He attacks the Zemindar classwho are not above exploiting their own countrymen that they might live in laziness and luxury while their victims exist in horrible poverty and degradation. The author blames Britain for the fact that despite the science and industrial skill of the West, the peasants are condemned to exist in disgraceful poverty and ignorance owing to the failure to provide adequate education. To my mind this is the whole crux of the question. With the introduction of education, there could be no exploitation to the extent that exists in India to-day, for the people would realise their true position and refuse to submit to it longer whether under Indian or British rule. He speaks also of the heavy indebtedness of the people, partly due to the expensive festivals connected with marriages and provisions of marriage dowries. As a friend of India, which Mr. Brockway undoubtedly is, he has had the courage to shew up social evils that unfortunately exist.

The causes of this one must study fairly and squarely. Unless these defects are given publicity they can never be remedied, and the people will remain semi-starved wage-slaves, retarding the progress of the land either under Foreign or Indian rule. This part of the book should be carefully studied by all Indians.

In their fight for Freedom they must keep uppermost in their minds the vital fact that betterment of their people depends upon the abolition of these social evils. First, they must raise the standard of living: it would be ironical to put a book in a man's hand to educate him when he is craving for food!

THOSE VESTED INTERESTS.

Another point in this book that should most carefully be studied by the British both in and out of India, especially those with vested interests is the question of commerce. Many excuse their denial of Freedom to India because of their fear that it would jeopardise their vested interests which to them is far more important than keeping India for England's sake.

Mr. Brockway states quite plainly that so far as British investments and British goods are concerned, much will depend upon the manner in which self-government is attained. If it is secured as a result of a long drawn-out conflict, they will undoubtedly suffer: if secured as a result of an early agreement, there is no reason why the mere change of Government should bring any considerable loss. But the failure to reach an early and amicable agreement in the present struggle may have a still graver ultimate effect upon British economic interests. The author offers a word of friendly advice to those who have capital invested in India. He says: "The real danger to British investments in India lies not in the political revolution, but in a social revolution. The revolutionary psychology which the present movement is creating cannot suddenly disappear. Those who wish to safeguard their economic interests would be well advised therefore, to urge that reasonable terms be made as soon as possible in order that an atmosphere of reason may be created."

SUGGESTION TO HIS PEOPLE.

The prestige of British power in the world would undoubtedly suffer if Indian independence were won as the result of a struggle in which Britain finally surrendered But if the British response to India's demands were such that the people of India felt that they would with self-respect continue to co-operate with Britain, British prestige would rise rather than fall. The effect would convince the world of a supreme gift of wise statesmanship. Even if India insisted upon complete independence from the British Empire, Britain would win more honour ultimately by recognising the right of India to National Freedom than by attempting the hopeless task of ruling India against her will.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMAJI.

Mr. Brockway mentions feelingly of the great master, Mahatma Gandhi; of his wonderful gifts: his love of humanity; his hatred

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIANISATION OF BANKS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel grateful if you will kindly publish the following, in connection with the topic that has, of late, been discussed at length in local papers.

It is high time the executive of Indian Banks woke up to the necessity—which is, beyond doubt, a very pressing one—of changing the course which is adopted in connection with the employment of Indians on the "clerical" as well as the "superior" staff of Indian Banks.

Taking for example, the instance of the Bank of India, Ltd. It is deplorable (and there are facts to support this statement) that a European, who happens to be an entirely new hand, is started on a salary of Rs. 650/- to Rs. 700 at present, while in the time of Mr. Stringfellow the start for a European was only Rs. 300/-. In the case of Indians, it is Rs. 100/- at present, while in the time of Mr Stringfellow it was Rs. 175/-

The question is, who is responsible for this increase of the Europeans' grade and the decrease in the Indians' grade? Whether this course has been recommended to the Bank's Executive or whether they have adopted it on their own, is a question, of which the interested public would welcome an answer.

Speaking of the clerical staff, in the time of Mr. Stringfellow, a promotion of Rs. 10/- or Rs. 15/- was given annually to the clerical staff. It is a matter of great regret that at present, promotions to clerical staff are being given at Rs. 3/- and Rs. 4/-. And this is in spite of the fact that the Bank has been making a good (or rather greater) profit of late.

When an application for "a reasonable promotion" is made by the staff, the hackneyed reply "Times are so bad just at present" is given. The staff is also, invariably, given to understand that "the directors have sanctioned a very small amount". It is a pity that the "times" are "bad" only for the poor clerical staff, whereas the case is quite the contrary in regard to the European and Indian officers, who are termed the "superior" grade. And how is it the "times" generally make the atmosphere more favourable when special promotions of Rs. Rs. 300 are given to particular individuals? Is there any office or bank in this presidency where an increment of Rs. 300/- and Rs. 500 is given?

The question reduces itself to this: Whereas a clerk serving for the last 10 years gets hardly Rs. 100/-, a European serving for the same period gets a salary of Rs. 1,950 (which is to I presume over and above his agreement) hence: where are the chances then for of an Indian?

Another advantage the European has that he gets his passage home all right, not only that but a passage for his wife is also provided for, if he is a married man.

The "Officers" can secure from the Bank payment of their medical bills. The same privilege is not extended to the "clerical" staff, who are so meagurely paid? Not only that, but their absences are "cut" or, in other words deducted from their salary.

Would not the following make a delightful, yet a rather unpalatable, Questitnaire for the Executive of Indian Banks:—

(1) When a Bank makes good profit every year, why should not the clerical staff be given good salaries?

(2) Why should not the clerical staff get handsome promotions?

(2) Why should not a "grade" of the clerical staff come into existence (as they have in the Imperial Bank)?

It is deplorable that for reasons best known to themselves, the Executive of the Bank of India has repeatedly turned down on two distinct occasions, the applications to the Board of Directors from the clerical staff.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. TARAPORE.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Ingenious But Too Obvious.

A North India Anglo-Indian paper pretends to shed tears over the decision of the Maharajah of Mahmudabad to decline a belated invitation to the Round Table Conference. The journal may well do so. The Maharajah is a Nationalist Musalman. He was, therefore, originally considered ineligible. If he was invited later, it was because the Muslim "representation" was, and is, too blatantly communalist and reactionary to be disguised save by a suggestion of virtuous impartiality through the nomination of at least one Musalman. The Maharajah having declined, it is sought to make Sir Ali Imam the victim of the plot who, as the paper itself unwittingly suggests, was "presumably" excluded for the sins of his brother and his own "leanings" towards the Congress. The analogy of Dr. Moonje is advanced in support of Sir Ali Imam. It is admirably naive. But Dr. Moonje was considered a "fit person" because of his declared intention to pit one communalism against another at the Conference and thus give an exhibition of communal squabbles. We hope Sir Ali Imam will refuse the invitation, if it is offered.

Drive Against Ulema.

We do not know what the official apologists will say about it in their next essay on the situation in India. But the arrest and imprisonment of Mufti Kifayatullah and Maulana Ahmad Saeed, President and Secretary respectively of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, the all-India organisation of Muslim divines, is an acknowledgment by the bureaucracy of what it has long been at pains to deny and deny persistently. It is a clear recognition of the fact that the Muslim community, except for a body of shrieking self-seekers, is for nationalism as against unpatriotic communalism. We congratulate the bureaucracy on having knocked the bottom out of its own pretensions regarding Muslim sympathies and Muslim prejudices.

The New Chief.

Mufti Kifayatullah's mantle has fallen on the shoulders of such an eminently deserving divine as Maulana Husain Ahmad of the world-famous college of Deoband, the Jama-i-Azhar of India. Maulana Husain Ahmad is the successor of the late Shaikhul Hind, and commanding, as he does, the respect and reverence of the whole community, his participation in active politics is a final nail into the coffin of communalism. His emergence from comparative retirement, as a response to the arrest of the head of Muslim Ulema, has another significance which is too obvious to be lost save on a bureaucracy that is bent on deceiving itself, to say nothing of the world.

Sjt. Phiroze Sethna.

Sjt. Phiroze Sethna has stated through the Associated Press that he does not claim to represent the mercantile community nor has the invitation to the Round Table 'Tamasha' been extended to him as a representative of the Indian commercial community. This is a fair avowal of the undoubted fact that Sjt. Sethna represents no body but himself. We welcome it; but with a feeling of incomplete satisfaction Sjt. Sethna is neither logical nor patriotic. When he knows that he has been invited in his personal capacity where is the logic in taking part in a Conference that is claimed to be a conference between the "representatives" of two nations. And where is the patriotism in agreeing to be exploited in the name of a country that he does not represent and in attending a conference that he himself once deliberately described as a farce? We regret to say that by accepting the Viceregal invitation in the present circumstance, Sjt. Sethna is wronging not only the country but his own sense of self-respect.

"Interesting."

"But an interesting struggle is undoubtedly ahead, for feeling is running high throughout the country." Thus our Anglo-Indian contemporary apropos of the recent clash between Fascists and Communists in Berlin. We have no doubt that the longed for "struggle" based on mutual violence and resulting, therefore, in destruction of life and property, will be immensely "interesting" to Anglo-India. And this is, perhaps, why, it has not been seized with the divine inspiration to call for the services of an Umpire in the service of German Law and Order.

SEARCHES AND ARRESTS ALL OVER THE CITY.

Police "Bandobust" Begins From Tuesday Midnight.

MILITARY PATROL PAREL AREA.

At midnight on Tuesday the Congress House presented a deserted appearance. Except for the volunteers guarding both the entrances and some more in the B. P. C. C. Office there was no one to be seen. All the rooms were practically locked from inside and except for one light on the main gate and one or two in the Office room everywhere there was darkness.

The road which used to be bustling with activity till late in the night was now completely deserted except for an occasional passerby.

At 4-0 a.m. in the early morning on Wednesday batches of policemen began to arrive at the Lamington Road Police Station. Exactly at 5-0 a.m. the Police force numbering more than 300 headed by about a hundred armed policemen and a party of sergeants and other police officers started from the Police Station.

Within five minutes the entire force was in front of the Congress House. The volunteers on duty at the Congress House knowing in time that the police had started, prepared themselves for the arrest. Reaching the Congress House the police found the main gate closed. The sergeants who headed the force broke open the door and entered the compound. The majority of the police entered the compound. Only a few officers and some policemen were left out to guard the road in front and some more were sent to the other side and posted at different corners. Within a few minutes the Congress House was surrounded and there was light in almost all the rooms as the police entered the rooms to carry on the search.

On the one hand this search was going on, while on the other different Prabhat Pheris started on their daily round. Some of them were stopped by the police and asked to march to the Lamington Road Police Station. They were, however, allowed to go after a warning was given to them that they were unlawful assemblies.

The search had proceeded for about an hour when police vans carrying the arrested volunteers came out of the compound one after the other and proceeded towards the Byculla House of Correction where the arrested persons were being removed.

JAMNADAS DWARKADAS RELEASED.

At about 7-0 a.m. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who was released from the Thana Jail on this morning passed in a taxi from the road in front of the Congress House. Mr. Jamnadas was alone in the taxi clad in Khaddar and wearing a Gandhi cap. As soon as the taxi reached the corner of the Lamington Road the crowds that had gathered on the road lustily cheered him. He was quite unaware of what was going on, but a police officer on duty informed him that the Congress was declared an unlawful assembly. Mr. Jamnadas smilingly bowed to the crowds and his car drove away.

The crowds were now swelling and the sergeants and policemen who had now formed a cordon on the corner of the Lamington Road and lined the whole road in front of the Congress House turned their attention to dispersing the crowd and especially the sergeants started to make occasional use of their hunters.

MADANPURA CONGRESS MUSLIM PARTY RAIDED.

Simultaneous raids were going at a number of places throughout the city. At Madanpura the office of the Congress Muslim Party was raided. A sergeant assisted by a number of policemen took out the big sign-board on the office and removed the National Flag.

At Byculla House of Correction a party of policemen and about 15 armed sowars patrolled the area in front of the jail.

IN THE MILL AREA.

In the mill area a large number of policemen and sergeants were seen moving about while small batches had occupied all strategic positions. They were conspicuous because of their large numbers in front of the Vinus Cinema opposite the Shapurji Bharucha Mill.

At De Lisle Road Congress Camp they removed the sign-board and the National Flag on the Congress Office and had posted a batch of policemen at the gates.

At Poibavdi, at the foot of the Curry Road Bridge parties of policemen were seen patrolling the area.

The office of the Special Labour Branch of the B. P. C. C. at Parel was raided and Mr. Ishwarlal, a volunteer in charge of the Office, was arrested. Inspectors Gani and Savant were seen making an inventory of the articles found there.

The Young Workers' League at Poibavdi and the office of the E Ward District Congress Committee were raided.

At Lal Baug lorry loads of British soldiers were kept in readiness for any emergency.

At the Mazgaon Congress camp nine Congress volunteers were arrested and marched to the Byculla Police Station escorted by about 25 policemen and Inspector Naimpalli at 8-0 A.M.

A party of about 100 policemen, 12 sergeants and six Sub-Inspectors raided the Congress camp at Dongri. There also they removed two notice boards, one sign board, one National Flag and two Red Crescent Flags.

They also took away two dozen Lucknow Inqilabi kites containing the inscription "Inqilab Zindabad" on them. They also confiscated two beddings belonging to volunteers. Only one Muslim volunteer who was in the camp then was put under arrest.

AT MORAR BAGH.

At Morar Baugh about 40 Congress volunteers were arrested by the police.

MR. NARIMAN'S HOUSE RAIDED.

While the offices of the B.P.C.C. and the allied bodies were being thus raided some more places were like Mr. K F. Nariman's House at Hughes Road, the Kutch Castle, the residence of Mr. Surji Vallabhdas, the Ranchod Bhuvan at the corner of the Opera House and the Dalpatram Building at Khetwadi were bearched. Messrs. Surji Vallabhdas, Manecklal H. Vakil and C G. Shah were arrested by the police.

At the Dalpatram Building the police arrested Mr. S. C. Vin and V. M. Desai

In the course of their search they found in a room a lady's parasole a pair of champels and a pair of rejected shoes.

At Fanaswadi the office of the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheris Mandal was searched and the secretary of the Mandal was put under arrest.

Along Lamington Road and other parts of Girgaum one could see a number of police officers and even military officers moving about in cars from place to place.

As a result of the raids there was a ferment throughout the Girgaum area. Large crowds gathered and in some places moved about in small processions shouting the usual national slogans as also a new cry "Every House a Congress House."

"WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

Mr. Nagindas Master, President of the "War Council", was arrested at his residence at 10-0 o'clock.

The residents of the Dadabhai Manzil, which is in the Congress House compound, were told by the police that the buildings henceforth belonged to the SIRKAR and that they must pay the rents to the SIRKAR.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS IN PAREL WARD:

Extraordinary police precautions were taken before the Parel District Congress Committee was raided. Military was posted at strategic points throughout the mill area.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

During the course of the day further arrests were made which included Sjt. S. L. Silam, Corporator, Sjt. A. H. Kulkarni, Officer-in-Charge of the Vanar Sena, Sjt. Vina Desai of the Youth League, and Sjt. Babrekar, a Vakil.

The trial of 250 persons arrested in connection with the raids commenced in the Byculla Jail at 11 a.m. The Magistrate, it appears, had instructed the Jail Superintendent to allow one reporter from each Press and not to allow the relatives of the accused. When a "Chronicle" representative sought admission to the Jail court, he was refused admission by the Jail Superintendent.

4 MONTHS' R. I. FOR 40 VOLUNTEERS.

The prisoners were tried by Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Brown, Additional Magistrate, separately. At 1 p.m. they had disposed of about 50 cases. Most of them were Congress volunteers arrested from the different Camps. They refused to take part in the trial and were awarded a uniform sentence of 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The arrests also included 12 members of the Parvati Mansion Prabhat Pheri with their Captain. Sjt. Anant K. Bellare. They were taken to the Byculla Jail.

"CONGRESS BULLETINS."

Congress Bulletins are coming out as usual.

How Mr. Nariman Was Arrested.

—:o:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, on hearing that he was wanted by the police, he telephoned from his residence to Superintendent Guider with a view to know, where he should surrender. On being informed that he should surrender at the Lamington Road Police Station, he started, but before he went a few steps, Inspector Sirazi of the C I. D. drove up to his residence at Hughes Road, and took him to the Esplanade Police Station.

PRECAUTIONS IN MILL AREA.

Elaborate precautions were taken by the authorities to meet emergency. The entire mill area was surrounded, and guarded by the military.

Two parties of the Hyderabad Regiment and two of East Lancashire Regiment posted at strategic points, such as Worli Poibavdi, Jacob Circle and Lalwadi. They were directly under the charge of military officers and honorary stipendary magistrates.

Mr. Aziz, Secretary, B. P. C. C. and Youth League "Dictator."

"Chronicle" Photo.
Mr. Nagindas Master, B. P. C. C. President.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN CITY.

—:o:—

Following the wholesale arrests of Congress leaders on Wednesday the city observed a spontaneous and complete hartal. Most of the schools, markets, bazars were closed and business was at a standstill.

Dictator Appointed.

—:o:—

It is understood the Bombay Provincial Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal, has suspended its activities to such a time as is considered necessary by it, and has vested all its power in the "Dictator". It is also understood it has resolved, in case the present "Dictator" was arrested he would appoint his successor.

MISS DHUMATKAR G.O.C. OF WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.

In view of Mrs. Kalyanibai Sayvad's resignation of captainship of H. S. Dal, lady volunteers, Miss Kisan V. Dhumatkar it is understood, is appointed Captain.

"CHRONICLE" REPORTER ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

At about 3 a.m. a "Chronicl" reporter was going to the Congress House after getting the permission of Sergeant Halford who was on duty at the Lamington Road junction. When our reporter arrived near the Jinnah Hall, he was stopped by a couple of policemen. Our reporter explained that he had obtained permission from the Sergeant, and that he would ask permission of another Sergeant who was guarding the gate of the Congress House. In the meanwhile Police constable No. 1037 who was standing by the roadside came up to our reporter and roughly handled him saying: "I don't care for the Sahib's order. It is my order that you shall not go."

Our reporter again explained that he wanted to go to the sergeant standing at the Congress gate to get his permission to enter the Congress compound. The constable who was armed with a lathi then put his hands on our reporter's neck saying "I'll lock you up". He then dragged our reporter inside the Congress compound where some police officers were sitting. Some of these officers recognised our reporter who was then allowed to go.

BABUBHAI ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Mr. Gokuldas Gordhandans (Babubhai) Captain of Bhatia Volunteer Corp has been arrested on Wednesday morning while driving in a motor-car for private business along Lamington Road.

FORT OFFICES RAIDED.

All the offices of the District or Ward Congress Committees were raided and locked up. In the "A" Ward (Fort) as soon as the Ward Committee office was raided and locked up another office was opened near by. Boards bearing the words "A Ward District Congress Committee" were also put up on several houses.

BAN ON EUROPEAN-MANAGED MILLS.

—:o:—

Not Lifted.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a report prominently published by the "Evening News Of India" of 15th October Stating that a resolution had been passed by the last War Council prior to its arrest, lifting the ban imposed on "European Managed" mills of Bombay.

There is no foundation for this report which is obviously a fabrication. The Ban placed by the Congress on certain Bombay mills still stand.—Yours, etc.,

OSMAN SOBANI,
Acting President,
B. P. C. C. "War Council,
October 15.

Mr. Nagindas Master's Message

—:o:—

In the course of his message Mr. Nagindas Master, the arrested President of the Satyagraha Committee, said:—

What message can there be for the nation except than to manfully carry on the struggle to the glorious end—the one and one goal of Samoorna Swarajya. Your national organisations are declared unlawful and the Congress now calls upon every occupant and owner of premises to proclaim his or her abode, a Congress House and testify to it by putting up a board declaring that, and our dear National Flag. I have the fullest trust that the challenge will be taken up valiantly and not a corner will remain in the country which is not a Congress House.

Pray, forget not Gujerat. I appeal to one and all—and Bombay has done it and will continue to do it that it shall continue and keep up its lead. Continue to inspire. Co-operate with and aid in every possible way all parts of the country and particularly Gujerat.

I picture to myself—as I shall not be able to see it myself—the glorious response which Bombay to a man will give feel proud of it. Merchants, will you not now continue your co-operation? You have stood by and sacrificed so well for the nation. Do, pray get over the thought of inconveniences. Issue and keep up stiffen the Boycott of foreign cloth and British goods on which alone our success will depend. I trust and pray that the merchants dealing foreign cloth will be better guided that God will give them light and retrieve what has been done day before-yesterday.

APPEAL TO THE EDUCATED.

I have one particular appeal to my educated brethren. If this cannot take up the militant programme, they can yet serve the cause by promotion of Swadeshi. Will they not organise research groups, start industrial organisations, go round the country and collect information and materials and fill up the gap caused by Boycott in foreign trade by Swadeshi trade.

This at least they can, and they ought to do. I have placed my suggestions before them so often I appeal to them to take and follow them up and serve the Motherland in that way. Such service shall be of no small importance.

Comrades, all follow up the fight and achieve the brilliant goal that has been laid before us by the Mahatma who is in prison but who is all the same with us and may God help you! The path may be long, but no path is too long for freedom. Above all keep up to non-violence and truth and as for those who are opposed to the movement, think of the noble intercession:—

'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they are doing."

Good-bye for some time.

SHIKSHAN SAMAJ.

During "Diwali" Holidays, the Volunteers of the C. K. P. Samaj will visit the various localities for the purpose of collecting fund for the Samaj.

MASS TRIAL OF ARRESTED CONGRESSMEN IN JAIL.

—:o:—

Nagindas, Nariman And Others Sentenced.

The services of two Presidency Magistrates, namely, Mr. I. N. Mehta and Mr. Oscar Brown were requisitioned to try the persons arrested yesterday at the different offices of the Congress Committees. The trial took place at the Byculla jail.

Admission was strictly confined to newspaper reporters of "Times" and "Daily Mail" and to lawyers who represented the accused. In the morning a "Chronicle" reporter was peremptorily refused admission by the jail authorities. In the afternoon, however, a representative of "The Chronicle" was, however, given admission. This was the first time that a political trial of this nature took place in Bombay in a jail.

MAGISTRATE'S QUICK WORK.

By two o'clock the Magistrates concluded the trial of about 80 persons, who, among others, included Congress volunteers, Youth Leaguers, members of the public, who were found at the offices raided by the police, and domestic servants.

Thirty-nine persons were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each by Mr. Oscar Brown, being found guilty under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, with being members of unlawful bodies, declared unlawful by Government Notification, dated October 14, under Ordinance No. 9.

Three were given three months' rigorous imprisonment each, while one was bound over.

Five others were acquitted by the same Magistrate, giving them the benefit of the doubt.

One of the acquitted persons was a postal clerk who was arrested at Chikhalwadi. Another accused who was also acquitted remarked that he was staying in a building where the raid took place and the sergeant gave him a push inside the room and then arrested him.

One of the convicted persons is Mr. K. Appa Nair, employed in the Provincial Co-operative Bank and the secretary of Nair Samaj Co-operative Hostel at Matunga. Mr. Nair, in a statement to the court, stated that he had gone to the Nappu Hall, Matunga, for the carding class and remarked, "If carding and spinning be an offence, I am guilty. Otherwise, I am not."

Mr. Nilkant, who was also arrested at the Nappu Hall, made a similar statement. Both of them were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

"IF SPINNING IS A CRIME."

Mr. Mehta tried 19 persons by 1.30 p.m. One of them, who was a Congress volunteer, was arrested by Inspector Naiden at the Esplanade Maidan. He was sentenced to for four months' rigorous imprisonment. Another was S. Vasudev Moghe, the officer-in-charge of the Carnac Bunder Congress Committee. The Magistrate sentenced him to three months' simple imprisonment in view of his youth.

Sharat Kumar Vir, and Vinya Manaklal Desai were also charged with being members of an unlawful association. The first accused refused to take part in the proceedings, while the second accused was defended by Mohanlal Desai.

They were arrested at the Bombay Youth League Branch Office at Khetwadi.

The police officer, giving evidence in the case, stated that he had no personal knowledge that the accused were connected with the Youth League. The case was then postponed.

Mr. Desai, on an application made by his pleader, was ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 150 to be deposited.

SERVANTS JAILED.

A batch of 15 arrested at Morabag Satyagraha Camp were then tried, some of whom pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate convicted ted four of them and sentenced four months' rigorous imprisonment each. One was bound over, while others were acquitted on the plea they were domestic servants and had no knowledge of the Government Notification.

Mr. Naginchand T. Master, President of the "War Council", who was arrested at his house in the morning was taken to the Byculla Jail at about 4 p.m. Likewise Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas were taken a few minutes after 4 p.m. to the Byculla Jail. Mr. Nariman looked hale and hearty and seemed very happy at his arrest. He looked round at his old friends, the pleaders and Congress workers and chatted with them till the arrival of Mr. J. M. Mehta the Magistrate.

A feature of the arrests was that the families and friends of the arrested persons were put to extreme hardships in regard to interviews. Even their legal advisers were put to a great deal of inconvenience. Messrs. Master, Nariman and Shoorji Vallabhdas were kept in the Esplanade Lock up and their friends and relatives were told that they would be tried at the Esplanade Police Court. When they went to the Court room they were surprised to hear that the leaders were to be tried at th Byculla Jail and that they were already removed there.

The relatives and particularly ladies were put to a great deal of inconvenience, as it was not an easy task to get admission to Byculla jail. Even requests and appeals to the Magistrates did not give them relief and most of the relatives and friends of the arrested persons had to be satisfied by remaining outside the jail.

TRIAL IN TIN SHED.

At about 4 p.m. the trial of Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Mr. K. F. Nariman and Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas began in the improvised court in the prisoners' shed, which is used for their meals and work in the afternoon. The shed is constructed of corrugated sheets was very hot and easily gave an idea of the prisoners' life inside the jail.

CASE FOR PROSECUTION.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution said Mr. Nagindas Master was the President of the B. P. C. C. President of the Satyagraha Committee, President of Boycott Committee and also President of the "War Council". He delivered speeches, organised meetings, inspected volunteers' rally, and supervised the activities and demonstrations of the associations which were declared illegal.

Mr. Nariman, he said, was a member of the B.P.C.C. and even now was assisting its operations. He was also a member of the Satyagraha Committee.

Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas was a member of the Boycott Committee and was assisting the B.P.C.C.

All the accused, said Mr. Mankar, were charged under Crimisal Law Amendment Act, section 17 clause 1. with being members of an unlawful assembly.

Questioned by the court if they wished to plead gilty or not guilty, all the three leaders replied that they did not wish to participate in the proceedings.

NAGINDAS MASTER CONVICTED

Acting Inspector Ahmedkhan Chowdhary of the C.I.D. then gave evidence and produced a copy of the ninth Ordinance of the Viceroy. Referring to Mr. Master, witness said that he was nominated President of the "War Council" on the 6th October. He last took part in the meeting of the Nationalist Indian Christians Party held at Bhavatsky Lodge on Saturday last, which denounced the Round Table Conference and congratulated the Christian prisoners who went to jail.

Sub-Inspector Kirtikar supported Mr. Chowdhary's evidence.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Master refused to take part in the proceedings or to make any statement. He even refused to sign the statement. His Worship convicted Mr. Master and sentenced him to suffer six months' simple imprisonment.

NARIMAN'S TURN.

The case against Mr. Nariman was then taken up and Inspector Chowdhary said Mr. Nariman was a member of the B.P.C.C. since the inception of civil disobedience movement, which was started in March last. He was the first president of the B.P.C.C. and launched salt satvagraha. He was also the president of the Youth League. He surrendered himself at the Esplanade Police Station.

Replying Magistrate, Mr. Nariman said he did not wish to say anything.

Mr. Chhabildas, Advocate, as a member of the Bar Association wanted to address the court on behalf of Mr. Nariman, when Mr. Nariman said he did not wish anybody to say anything on his behalf. He very much appreciated the kindness, but he would be obliged if nobody intervened on his behalf.

Mr. Nariman was then convicted on the evidence led in the court and was given six months' simple imprisonment.

Both Messrs. Master and Nariman were given A class.

WHAT SHOORJI DID.

The case against Mr. Shoorji Vallabhdas was then proceeded with Mr. Mankar said, Mr. Shoorji was a member of the Boycott Committee and was assisting the "War Council" and the Sevika Sangh.

Magistrate: To assist is no offence. Did he take part after the Boycott Committee was declared illegal?

Mr. Mankar: No. But he is a member of the Boycott Committee which is declared illegal.

Inspector Chowdhary then gave evidence and said he knew Mr. Shoorji to be a member of the Boycott Committee since April last.

HIS INFORMATION.

Magistrate: How do you know that he is a member of the Boycott Committee?

Witness: From my information

Magistrate: It is no evidence How many members there are on the Boycott Committee? Witness: Seven or eight. The B. P. C. C started the Boycott Committee and the accused is a member of the Boycott Committee.

Magistrate: Did you attend any meetings of the Boycott Committee? Witness: No, but he was seen going to the Boycott Committee.

CAN'T GIVE.

Magistrate: Give me any date when he was seen going to the Boycott Committee. Witness: I cannot give just now.

Mag.strate: How do you know that he is a member of the Boycott Committee? Witness: He was seen going to the meeting at the Congress House.

Mag.strate: You cannot give me any date? Witness: No Sir. I have not heard him having resigned his membership after the Boycott Committee was declared illegal.

PROSECUTION'S BUSINESS.

Magistrate: Here is a gentleman charged with a criminal offence and it is on the prosecution to prove that he is a member of the Boycott Committee.

Mr. Mankar: The B. P. C. C. and the War Council have been declared illegal and this gentleman was assisting those bodies.

Magistrate: Where is the evidence? Please examine your witness properly. If you say that he is a member of the Boycott Committee, you should lead evidence on that point. Mr. Chowdhary: What sort of evidence?

Magistrate: I cannot advise the prosecution as to how they should lead evidence.

SOLICITOR INTERVENES.

At this stage Mr. Daji, Solicitor, of Messrs. Payne and Co. interrupted the court and said that he was the solicitor, for Mr. Shoorji for a number of years but in this particular case he had not been instructed to defend Mr. Shoorji. As a solicitor, however, he would request the Court to ask Mr. Shoorji whether he was a member of the Boycott Committee.

The Court put the question to Mr. Shoorji and he replied: I do not admit the correctness of the statement made by the witness. I am not a member of the Boycott Committee.

NOT PREPARED TO CONTRADICT.

Magistrate to Inspector Chowdhary: Are you prepared to contradict the statement of Mr. Shoorji that he is not a member of the Boycott Committee.

Inspector Chowdhary: I am not prepared to contradict it by documentary evidence. I would, however, lead evidence to say that Mr. Shoorji was taking an active part in supervising the picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Mangaldas Market on Tuesday.

The Magistrate, thereupon, postponed the case till to-day. Mr. Shoorji was offered bail, but he preferred to stay in the lock up, or in the jail custody.

The total arrests of the day were about 250: 96 persons were given three to four months rigorous imprisonment. Three were discharged on their giving bonds of being good behaviour. Six were discharged for want of evidence. The rest would be tried to-day at the Byculla Jail. Judgment in the case of Mr Silam will be given today while further evidence in case of Mr Shoorji Vallabhdas will be also proceeded with.

Mr. S. L. Silam, a member of the Municipal Corporation, was charged on Wednesday with being a member of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee.

Pleading not guilty, he said that he was not a member of any of the Congress Committee, but was only a member of the Congress paying its annual subscription.

SIR F. SYKES AT REFORMATORY SCHOOL YERAVADA.

POONA, Oct. 15.

In the course of his speech at the annual prize distribution of the Reformatory School, Yeravda, H. E. the Governor said:

We consider the Yeravda Reformatory School to be one of the most interesting educational institutions in this Presidency. The old-fashioned attitude towards crime was that of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth". Punishment was regarded as retributory.

Modern psychological research has changed all this. We now realise that crime, in many cases, is a disease, and, what is more, a curable disease if the patient is taken in hand at an early stage in his complaint. Punishment under present day methods, therefore, is not retributory but reformatory.

The change of method is nowhere so important and far-reaching in its results as in dealing with the most difficult of all problems of penology, the juvenile offender. Nowhere were the results of the old system more disastrous, for to condemn him to an association with hardened criminals in an adult jail was inevitably to confirm him as a wrongdoer and turn him out to a long life of injury to the community. Yet this original wrongdoing may have been the result not of any innate depravity but of environment, poverty, or even lack of outlet for high spirits; and in cases like these the new method finds its most hopeful field.

MORE REACTIONARY THAN SIMON REPORT.

Government Despatch On Indian Reforms.

WILL PRESS ORDINANCE BE EXTENDED.

The Simla correspondent of the "Hindustan Times", writes:—

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Speculation is ripe here as to the contents of the despatch of the Government of India on the Simon Commission Report submitted to the Secretary of State for India last week. It is understood that the recommendations of the Government of India are, in some respects, progressive while in other respects, they fall short of even the recommendations of the Simon Commissioners. It is believed the Government have suggested the constitution of a strong central government and a nominated quota of at least forty members in the Legislative Assembly whereas the Simon Commission had suggested only 12 nominated members.

Whatever may be the actual recommendations of the Government of India, it is believed they cannot, in the least, satisfy the Congress view-point and if their suggestions are acted upon, India will not achieve anything near Dominion Status even after the next fifty years.

MAN BEHIND THE MOVE.

It is said that Sir Fazli-Hussain is mainly responsible for the reactionary nature of recommendations. He pleaded for protection of minorities before any advance was made and by minorities he means the European and Muslims. The original despatch had to be modified, it is said, due to his stubborn attitude supported by the European members of the Viceroy's Executive Council especially Sir Jams Crerar, the Home Member and Sir George Schuster the Finance Member. It is also stated that Sir George Schuster has sent a private letter embodying his personal views in the matter especially relating to the financial aspect of the question and to elucidate and canvass support for his view-points. he has undertaken the inconvenience of a voyage to London.

A HELPLESS PAIR.

As regards Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir W. H. Bhore, they are said to have pleaded for the Viceroy's anxiety to secure unanimity coupled with the fact that Sir B. L. Mitter and Sir W. H. Bhore found their third Indian colleague hand and glove with the European members, the despatch was signed by all members of the cabinet.

PEACE EFFORTS.

Strange as it may seem, it is being expressed in political circles that the Government feels that the failure of the peace-negotiations have enhanced the prestige of the Congress leaders and given a fillip to the Congress campaign. It is also being talked that so far the Government was anxious to know the demands of the Congress leaders but now it is said the Government in case of a peace-move, will formulate their view expressed in the despatch to the Secretary of State for India as the basis of peace negotiations; and will probably allow the Congress to suggest improvements on those proposals. It is, however, perfectly clear that both the British Government and the Government of India are extremely anxious to get the Congress to some sort of settlement in order to get out of the present impasse.

THE PRESS ORDINANCE.

The date of the expiry of the Press Ordinance is drawing near. As in the opinion of the Government of India the Civil Disobedience Movement is still in full swing and the press can according to their version still be a cause of "mischief" the Home Department is anxious to see to the extension of the Ordinance.

It is said that legal opinions vary on the question whether or not the Governor-General-in-Council is empowered to promulgate or extend an Ordinance for more than six months under the Government of India Act 1919. Their latest move has been to refer the matter to the British cabinet for necessary interpretation and it is understood that no definite decision has as yet been arrived at.

Be that as it may, it is expected the new Ordinance will not be as rigorous and comprehensive as the existing Ordinance and its duration will only be up to the time when the winter session of the Assembly will be held, when the Government intend to bring in a bill on the line of the old Press Act. Constituted as the new Assembly is, the Government are certain of obtaining a free passage for the measure. Developments in this connection, are being watched with interest.

A NEW TAX—ON PROFESSIONS.

—:o:—

Searching For "Equitable Basis."

SPECIAL OFFICER FOR BROACH.

The Director of Information, writes:—

In order to enable local bodies to increase their resources the Government of Bombay consider that the possibilities of a Profession Tax are worthy of careful examination. The first step is to ascertain the basis and method on which such a tax could most equitably be levied and to frame model rules for the use of such local authorities as desire to resort to this system of taxation.

Government have selected the Broach District for the experiment since in that district proposals for the levy of such a tax have been submitted by the District Local Board. The complicated questions involved in this new system of local taxation in the opinion of Government with the concurrence of the Legislative Council, render it necessary to depute a special officer for the work. They have therefore appointed Mr. Dhirajlal H. Desai, officiating Deputy Collector, Kaira on special duty for a period of 4 months to collect the necessary data and work out a set of model rules for application in rural (i. e. non-municipal) areas, after visiting, if necessary, Kanara and some districts in the Madras Presidency where such a tax is already in force.

The special officer will submit his report to the Commissioner, Northern Division who will next circulate it among other Commissioners. The Divisional Commissioners will consider the proposals at a Conference and submit their joint recommendations to Government.

PROGRESS OF CO-OPERATION IN NASIK.

—:o:—

The usual Annual General Meetings of the three branches in the Nasik District tract of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., were held on the 7th, 8th and 9th instant at Manmad, Kalwan and Satana respectively. Mr. G. K. Devdhar presided.

Owing to the depressed condition of trade, local merchants and sowkars have not got money to finance the cultivators and suggestions were therefore made to develop the activities of the co-operative finance in the areas. On enquiry made by the President the members of the societies stated that their lands would have gone into the possession of the Sowkars if the co-operative societies were not started for them. They further informed the President about the various methods used by the Sowkars besides 12 to 15 per cent. rates of interest on mortgage of lands.

NEW CONDITIONS.

The question of marketing was also discussed and the members complained that they had to pay from 25 to 50 per cent. (Vadhi Dedhi) for the advance of grain for the purpose of "Khavati" (maintenance); the utility of stocking produce to realize better prices was admitted, but they pointed out certain difficulties to be faced by them owing to the fluctuations in prices. One great difficulty was the lack of proper godown accommodation to stock the produce; the cultivators were so long producing only food grain crops and the merchants had underneath godowns to stock them, but it is now difficult to stock money crops which the farmers now are induced to produce year by year. It was stated that in fair season the local merchants had not sufficient money to hold over the stock and hence they were compelled to dispose of them at any rates; the advantage of a fair season is not therefore available to them, just it goes to exporting agencies which could buy at cheap rates.

BORING MACHINES.

The demand for long term loans to improve lands and to redeem previous debts of Sowkars was keen; Sowkars naturally resent the action of those customers who join co-operative societies for short term finance and in the agreements made with the Sowkars it is not their practice to have instalment system for repayment of loans. The members having been forced, therefore, to satisfy the Sowkars first are not able to repay societies' dues in time. In Kalwan Taluka it was represented that if capital for sinking wells by means of Boring Machines is afforded, the production in the Taluka will be increased and the farmers will thereby be able to reduce their burden of debts even after paying the instalments of the long term loans borrowed for the above purpose at a comparatively low rate of interest.

Nainital—The following Communique has been issued:—Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, Maharaj Kumar Major Mahijit Singh and Raja Bahadur Khushalpal Singh have been reappointed Ministers, United Provinces.—A. P.

"TO BRING LOST GLORY TO INDIA."

—:o:—

Sanskrit University Organised.

WITH 3 BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

"On account of the unchallenged spiritual culture of the unique Religious Spirit and of the enrichment of the Sanskrit Language the Hindus of old were really the Preceptors of the whole world. To bring back the lost glory to India, to secure the spirit of spiritual culture throughout the educated world, to keep intact the originality of the Hindu race and to spread Sanskrit language and religious education for national solidarity and real well-being of India in general and of Hindus in particular, there was a great want of an All-India National Religious University. This want is removed by the establishment of this Sanskrit University, writes a correspondent from Benares to the 'Amrita Bazar Patrika.'

The Sanatanists have many Sanskrit Pathsallas, Tols and Vidyalayas established all over the Indian Continent and which are regularly working independently. They have many Brahmacharya Ashrams, Maths and Temple organisations which serve the purpose of Educational Institutions in all and every Provinces of India. Besides they possess many Dharma Sabhas, Boys' Schools and Girls' Schools at different localities of the country. If these scattered forces are to be converged in the direction of harmonious development through co-operation and organised method we shall easily perform great services to our country, Dharma and Society, with comparatively very small monetary help.

The University has now been regularly organised and examination centres opened at several places. Regular examinations will henceforth be held under the rules of the University. The rules for the text books etc. were originally framed by the Baranasi Vidya Parisat and Aquerveda Sammilani Committees. These two bodies are lately amalgamated and newly styled as above.

PRINCES' SUPPORT.

The Emperor of India Trust, created by His Late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Durbhanga is now registered. His Highness the Hindu Surya Maharajadhiraj Pious Mahrana Sahib of Udaipur has patronised this Trust and kindly paid Rs. 1,50,000 towards its support. We expect such patronage from other promoters of the Trust also. Furthermore, the Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and the Kshatriya Mahasabha have jointly accepted the proposal of creating a separate fund for the promotion of Religious training to students of schools and colleges as mentioned in the enclosed pamphlet.

WORKS TO BE TAKEN IN HAND.

For the present a nucleus has been formed of this great national work and for the present to commence with, the following works will be taken in hand:—

(a) To open centres of examination in all provinces of India by correspondence or by deputing representatives.

(b) To publish useful Books for General Departments, Ayurvedic Department and Religious training Department.

(c) To appoint sufficient numbers of Pauranic Preachers to spread Pauranic and Religious teachings in villages and towns and train them with necessary hints in order to meet the present day requirement as well as to help the university in its sacred mission.

(d) To raise funds for the above work as well as for maintaining the Scholarships of the Religious training Department which has already been supported both by Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal and Sri Khattriya Mahasabha.

(e) To arrange for a revised and improved edition of "Suryodaya" the Sanskrit organ of the university and increase its importance by the publication of a regular series of rare Sanskrit books styled "Suryodaya Series" with the Suryodaya. Mahamahopadhaya Mahamahadhyapaka Pt. Annada Charan Tarkachuramani has kindly consented to edit the organ as well as its new series of Books.

No local college or Pathsalla will be opened or building built for the present on the big plot of land purchased, and the existing institutions in Benares or in mofussil will be utilised to meet the present requirement.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

Arrangements will be made to open religious classes in Pathsallas, Colleges 'Boys Schools, and Girls' Schools. There will be a Text Book Committee and three regular Boards of Examiners to conduct the examinations of:—(a) General Department; (b) Ayurveda Department; and (c) Religious Department. Over and above the work of conducting the above examinations, the University will undertake: (a) To confer Honorary Titles on Pandits, Scholars and other deserving gentlemen of all grades and qualifications, for the promotion of Sanskrit, Vaidic and Hindi earning and for the encouragement of spiritual and Religious culture. (b) To affiliate Pathshalas, Colleges and Schools for introducing Religious education, and (c) To arrange for awarding scholarships to all classes of Hindu students who pass successfully the Religious Examinations of the University.

AN APPEAL.

For the present we appeal as follows:—

(a) The patrons will kindly order to open a centre of the University in their capital or seats of learning.

(b) The vice-patrons of the University and the Samrakshakas, Pratinidhis and other members of Mahamandal as well as the Sanatan Dharma Sabhas will also be kind enough to help the promoters of the University to open examining centre in different places which are under the spheres of their influence.

(c) The authorities of colleges, schools, and Pathsallas etc. in all provinces, kindly co-operate with the central organisation of the University to arrange for imparting religious training in their Institutions, and Boarding Houses through the medium of our religious Text books, as well as take special care so that our Religious books should be included in their list of prizes.

(e) The Patrons Vice-Patrons and authorities of educational institutions kindly take special care to give encouragement to the students to prepare themselves for our Religious examinations.

CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Maharajadhiraj Kameshwar Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga has been elected Chancellor and Pt. Padam Nath Bhattacharya, Sahitvaratna, M.A., of Benares as the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

MATUNGA CONDEMNS GOVERNMENT ACTION.

A public meeting was held to condemn the attitude of the Government in making the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and other organisations illegal. Sjt. D. D. Wadia the president of the "War Council" F Ward District Congress Committee presiding.

The president first moved the following resolutions which was passed unanimously: This meeting strongly condemns the attitude of the Government in making the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and allied bodies that are working towards the attainment of Swarajya (complete Independence) by peaceful and non-violent means, as illegal bodies.

The second resolution, which was moved by Mr. Kulkarni was also passed unanimously: this meeting rightly condemns the action of Bombay Government in locking up the offices of the Bombay Provincial Vongress Committee and allied bodies and hoisting the Union Jack in place of our Rashtriya Zenda.

While speaking in this resolution the speaker appealed to the public to hoist the Rastriya zenda on every house and so make every horse a Congress House.

The following resolutions were also passed: This meeting congratulates the excellent work done by the ten 'War Councils' at a critical time like the present and congratulates those who were and are offering wholly and solely for the service of their Motherland.

STICK TO NON-VIOLENCE.

This meeting appeals to the public to strictly to stick to the only sheet anchor of Non-violence of the Congress and Work in a body in spite of further ordinance.

MEETING AT SEWREE.

A similar meeting was held at Sewree of two thousands people and the same resolutions were passed under the presidentship of Mr. D. D. Wadia at 9 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT NAIGAM.

There will be a public meeting at Naigam Chawl when prominent persons will speak at 6-30 p.m. Another meeting will be held at 8-30 p.m. at Parel at Gandhichawk.

LOK-RASHTRIYA KANYA-SHALA AFFAIR'S

—:o:—

Vote Of Confidence In Secretary's Action.

The following resolution was passed by the joint meeting of the Council of the Swarajya Sabha and the School Board at a meeting held on Sunday the 12th instant:—

"Resolved that looking to the controversy that has appeared in the local Vernacular papers, this meeting passes a complete vote of confidence in the action taken by the Secretary of the School Board of Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala.

"Further resolved that it is regrettable that the Lady Principal should have drawn conclusions regarding the action of the Secretary, School Board, and rushed to the press which are absolutely unjustifiable."

SEN GUPTA'S BUSY DAY AT KARACHI.

—:o:—

He Inspects Satyagrahis.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, October 14.

At 5 p.m. Sjt. Gupta addressed Members of Mahamandal consisting of five Chief Mercantile Associations of the city.

Mr. Jameshed N. R. Mehta welcoming the honoured guest Mr. Sen Gupta complimented them who were doing splendid work, and he emphasised that our effective weapon is the complete boycott of foreign cloth.

Both the guests were then taken in procession organised by the local Satyagraha Committee, was a mile long.

The procession was a mile long and consisted of over 35,000 men and women, headed by nine horsemen carrying national flags. The procession after passing through the city terminated at Rambag, Recreation Ground, where a mammoth meeting was held and Sjt. Sen Gupta made a stirring and thundering speeche. He replied those who believe in going to the Round Table Conference and British liberty and justice.

After the close of the meeting he was entertained by the local Vidyanthi, Mr. Ibaud, Motor drivers Union, which had organised function in honour of Tarchand, lately released.

On 14th Sjt. Sen Gupta hoisted the National flag at 8 a.m. in Rambag ground, where 30,000 people had gathered. He after inspecting the guard of honour by Lady Girls and National collegiate service and satyagrahi volunteers inspected them.

The ceremony came to a close with the parade of Bharat Saraswati Mandir Boys.

He then drove to Navjiwan Bharat Sabha and after discussion went to Bharat Srraswati Mandir where he was delighted by songs. He then received an address from employees of Karachi Municipality and after that had a nice conversation with many workers.

Nearly General Rainfall

POONA, Oct. 15

Associated with thunderstorms, nearly general rain has fallen in South East Madras and local rain in Konkan, Malabar North Madras Coast, Bihar and Bengal with scattered light showers in South Deccan.

The western disturbance has caused local rain in North West Frontier Province and Kashmir with a few falls in North Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Darbhanga one inch; Jessore, Saugor Island, Purnea and Shillong a half; Chittagong, Barisal, Dinajpur, Sandheads and Darjeeling a quarter; Rawalpindi a half; Srinagar, Sonpmarg Peshawar and Cherat a quarter; Coimbatore one and a half; Vellore and Coonoor one; Karwar three quarters; Mangalore, Cuddalore and Madras a half; and Belgaum, Trivandrum, Pamban, Negapatam, Nellore and Calingapatam a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Bengal, Bihar and North West Frontier Province and extend in Kashmir. Scattered thundershowers till continue in South Peninsula.—A. P.

India's Prosperity Under The Moghuls

—:o:—

A meeting of the Muslim Brotherhood was held on Sunday last in the Halai Anjuman when Mr. Kokil gave a lecture on "India under the Moghal period" Mr. Turab was in the chair.

Mr. Kokil gave an account of literary, educational and economic condition of India in the regime of various Moghul Emperors. He quoted extracts from the works of prominent historians in confirmation of his views He dilated upon the riches and wealth of India under the Moghul period, and while refuting the false changes leveled against the Moghul Emperors. He dweit upon the misunderstandings created by interested parties. With the backing of historical records it was proved that there were four hundreds educational institutions in the small district of Thatta. The following resolution was passed: "The Muslim Brotherhood congratulates Mr. Aziz Hajibhor and Lalji upon his appointment as the Secretary of B. P. C. C. and feels very proud at the fact that the services of Mr Aziz one of the members of the Muslim Brotherhood have been accepted in the struggle of freedom.

Campaign Against Liquor And Toddy

—:o:—

MEETING AT PALGHAR ON SATURDAY.

(Through Thana District Congress Committee, Satyagraha Mandal).

There will be a public meeting on Saturday (18th inst.), at Palghar, under the auspices of Thana District Satyagrah Mandal to start a campaign against liquor and toddy in the whole district, when Mr. Jamnadas Mehta will preside

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN HYDERABAD JAIL

—:o:—

Hunger-Strike Sequel.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 10.

It is apprehended that Sind will produce Jatindranaths. The grave and serious condition of the political prisoners of Hyderabad Jail on account of hunger-strike have perturbed the people Sjt. Manikrai who has become a skeleton and who has lost weight heavily has been released only yesterday from Hyderabad Jail. A deputation of leading local merchants and public men waited on the District Magistrate who refused to waste time on them. He is reported to have very politically told them that the political prisoners were mere convicts and as such they must follow rigidly and strictly the jail rules. They want to be martyrs and outside people should not help them.

In this connection, it may be added that five political prisoners at Karachi Jail have been awarded chaki punishment.

The news of the death sentence passed on Bhagatsingh and others spread like wild fire in the city. A grand procession of bear-headed men was taken out with black flags and after passing through the busy quarters of the city, it terminated at Rambagh Recreation Ground where a meeting was held. The meeting came to close with Bande Matram sung by lad of ten years. There was procession at Larkana of bear-headed and bare footed girls and students who cleared out of the schools when they received the news.

VICTIMS OF PRESS ORDINANCE.

The press ordinance has been extended to Sind long before and has mad eit sharpness felt. The keepers of Bhai Bund Printing the Guru Nanik Printing Press at Hyderabad, Sind, have been called to furnish securities to the extent of Rs. 2500 and 1000 under the Press Ordinance respectively. The Guru Nanik Printing Press has been closed for not furnishing the security while the keeper of the Bhai Bund Press Mr. Hotechand is reported to be in Karachi at present and the notice has been sent at Karachi.

Four Sahti Workers Messrs. Movandram Vishindas, Kewalram Hiranand Editor of Satyagrah Bulletin, Natharam Narumal and Mcolchand have been arrested on 9th instant. 2 more workers Messrs. Motumal, and Sadhuram will soon be arrested against whom a warrant has been issued but not served on account of their absence.

BOMBAY "CENTRAL" TO OPEN ON DEC. 18.

Divali Concessions On B. B. & C. I. Rly

BOMBAY, Oct. 14.

The following subjects were discussed at the 66th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on Thursday September 25.

The Chairman informed the Committee that the concessions granted in previous years would be allowed this year for the Divali holidays, viz: 1st and 2nd class return tickets at 1½ fares between any stations 50 miles or more apart, and inter and 3rd class return tickets at 1Z fares from and to Bombay, to and from stations north of Palghar.

In answer to a suggestion made that the restriction in the case of lower class tickets be removed and the concession made available between any pair of intermediate stations as in the case of upper class tickets, the Chairman stated that with decreased earnings, the present was hardly the time for making an experiment of which the results were uncertain.

The Chairman notified the Committee that the opening ceremony of the Bombay Central is fixed for December 18, at 4-30 p.m.

He further said that the amount available for new works in 1931-32 would be very small. He said that out of the limited funds to be allotted, a large proportion would be required in connection with rebuilding of the Nerbudda Bridge. Under the circumstances, such works as provision of platforms, fencing, staff quarters etc., some of which he had been hoping to be able to carry out next year, would have to be postponed until funds were available.—A. P.

"Remarkable Success" Of New India Loan.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 15.

The New India loan has surprised the City, but has met with a remarkable welcome. Crowds of city clerks besieged the doors of the Bank of England Loans Office for two hours, yesterday, for copies of the prospects which were soon exhausted and fresh supplies had to be obtained.—Reuter.

Greatest Empire At The Door Of Feeblest Man.

—:o:—

THE MIRACLE OF GANDHI'S METHOD.

The outcome of the peace negotiations in India—the endeavor to get terms of settlement from Gandhi satisfactory to Britain is unknown as we write. Gandhi has submitted his terms and it is not difficult to guess what they are. The only question remaining is Britain's willingness to accept terms which have been Gandhi's from the beginning, or to go on with the present futile campaign of force against a non-resisting people. Meanwhile it is well to note the significance of these negotiations—the evidence they bear of the triumph of Gandhi's cause. For it is Britain that is suing for peace, and India that is laying down the terms. We search history in a vain endeavor to find any precedent for the situation of the last month—a great nation wielding irresistible and unbroken military power, turning to its enemies safely held in prison and pleading with them to end the war. Imagine such a situation at the close of the Great War! Try to visualize the German envoys at Versailles visited by the British and French, and besought with prayers and inducements of all kinds to present satisfactory terms of peace! As we recall it, the British and French wrote their own terms, and ordered a helpless Germany to sign on the dotted line. But India, for all Britain's power, is not helpless. Or, rather, the more helpless she is, the more victorious she becomes. Deliberately she has chosen suffering as the weapon of her cause. The more she suffers, therefore—the more leaders imprisoned, the more newspapers suppressed, the more men and women beaten—the stronger she becomes. This is the miracle of Gandhi's method. Behold the Mahatma to-day, the feeblest of men, held helplessly in solitary confinement in jail—and the greatest empire in the world sitting anxiously at his cell-door, awaiting his terms of peace! What a spectacle! The meek, indeed, shall inherit the earth.—"Unity."

A FENNER BROCKWAY'S "INDIAN CRISIS"

(Continued from page 6.)

of inhumanity; his passive resistance of evil; his positive activities for good. It is a pity some of his disciples or those who profess to be, do not follow his shining example: their lack of unity, their willingness to decry the efforts of others; their hostility and enmity towards each other, are all contrary to the teachings of this beloved leader. I wish they would remember that!

Anyway, this courageously outspoken little book cannot fail to stir deeply all fair-minded people of any nationality, of India's right to rule herself and to be recognised among nations as a nation. This book should become the property of every Indian and every Britisher. No work ever written on the subject of India could bring about a better and more sympathetic understanding between the two nations than Mr. Brockway's book. Let us hope that we can welcome him as the war-weary world did President Wilson when he announced the right, all nations, large and small, had to self-determination. It was a bold and enthusiastic dream. It collapsed because he was not strong enough to see it put into practice.

Let us hope that Mr. Brockway's mission of peace will receive all the enthusiasm and support it deserves by both nations. Then his task will not have been in vain, nor his ideals an unobtainable dream.

"IMPROVING VILLAGE CONDITIONS"

—:o:—

Mysore Lady Assembly Members' Resolution

MYSORE, Oct. 10.

In the Mysore Assembly today Srimati Sakamma and Srimati Kamalamma (representing womens interests) moved a joint resolution drawing attention to the codition of women in rural areas and recommending the appointment of women lecturers for systematic propaganda among women-folk to educate them in matters of sanitation and health and other matters thus to secure improved conditions of village life.

Government expressed full sympathy with the sentiments put down in the resolution but thought the proposition was impracticable due to the paucity of capable wome lecturers to serve the purpose. Questioned whether the Mysore Infant Marriage Regulation was now being strictly enforced the Law Secretary replied in the affirmative, adding that there had been 34 cases of breach of the provisions of that law and these had been promptly dealt with.—A. P.

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What the People Say

ON THE TRACK OF THE "BLUE BADGER" GANG.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At last the "Blue Badger" gang has arrived in Bombay. I anticipated their advent into Bombay so soon as I found glowing accounts of their exploits appear in the columns of your contemporary "The Times of India". It is rather peculiar that even this paper's Calcutta correspondent should be ignorant of the origin of these self-styled "Blue Badges,"—and alas! I find on reading today's "Times of India" that here again its local correspondent professes a like ignorance of the gang's origin and purpose. What a great pity it is, indeed, that the "Blue Badger" gang should be so difficult to locate as if it were another "Klu Klux Klan." ("Blue Badgers;" I think this should be their correct designation.)

Why, have we not evidenced that the "Blue Badger" gang is not so unknown to your contemporary as it professes to be? Have we not read many recent effusions in "The Times of India's" columns from correspondents supporting the inauguration of "Blue Badgers" to destroy the picketing campaign of the Congress? Then it is surely old-fashioned modesty on the part of the "Old Woman of Bori Bunder" to pretend abysmal ignorance of this newly-established gang.

I do not profess to be a sleuth, but it is evident from an inspection of the Calcutta Blue Badgers so obligingly reproduced in "The Times of India" some weeks back, that they belong to that unfortunate class to be found in every country which will do anything for a few rupees. Your contemporary's correspondent of Calcutta certainly did a disservice to the cause which he has so much at heart by foolishly supplying a photograph to be published of the "Blue Badge" gang, and thereby providing evidence of their origin to the world at large.

I was pleased to find from a report which appeared in your issue of to-day that your correspondent appears to be on the right track. It is obvious that the new offensive has originated from a Britisher. By eliminating all other classes of foreigners whose interests are not so vitally affected by the Indian boycott, there is left, then, only one class which is affected, meaning the British class. After having so ignominiously failed in their last stunt, it is apparent that something (however foolish and ignoble), must be done to destroy the d— n Congress.

We should unitedly forge ahead, depending on our own exertions to achieve Swaraj, untrammelled by sweet-sounding "mantras." We have had already a surfeit of it—miles and miles of meaningless "sincerity," "genuine honesty," "lofty principles," etc., 'ad nauseam.' Let's get on with the real work.—Yours, etc.,

"RATIONALIST INDAN."

"THE LATEST HARTAL"

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was more than amused to read the letter of "G.M.T." appearing in the issue of the "Times of India" of the 10th instant, upbraiding the Congress as usual for declaring Hartal on Wednesday last as a protest against the death sentences passed on Bhagat Singh and two others in the Lahore Conspiracy Case. "G.M.T." rattles on to say, to quote his own words, "Can this be done under the auspices of a body which is thoroughly committed to non-violence (ahimsa) as the cardinal basic principle of its movement?" As this is what my friend wants to know may I have the hospitality of your column to invite the attention of my friend "G.M.T." to the proceedings of a meeting held at the Azad Maidan on the 8th instant when Sjt. J. M. Sen Gupta, the Bengal Leader clearly explained the attitude of the Congress by dissociating itself from all acts of violence and said "that firstly the acts for which Bhagat Singh and his comrades were sentenced were committed before the present movement was started and, secondly the protest was against the severe sentences and the procedure followed. The Congress would protest against those who resorted to violence because the Congress did not want that the present movement should fail because of some persons' acts of violence."

The letter of "G.M.T." is, of course, replete with exclamations and interrogations and indictments to start with and ends with a fervent prayer to the Almighty "to help the Satyagrahis to see things in their true perspective." Alas! the object misery of the writer's mentality is too obvious for comment. It is, indeed, a bad case from which "Chronicle" alone could have saved him had he the desire to see things himself "in their true perspective" but it is too late.—Yours, etc.,

A. S. L.

CONGRESS AND THE BOYCOTT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—I was one of those who were fortunate to be present at the monster meeting held at the Azad Maidan on the 8th instant to hear the powerful speech delivered by Mr. Sen Gupta. Speaking about the picketting in Bengal and especially in Calcutta, he told us one great principle which the Bengalis followed there, without any order from the Congress authorities was the total boycott of foreign cigarettes. In this connection, I regret to find that though Bombay has become the centre of activities in the whole of India, it has not still taken up in hand this another mighty weapon of Boycott in which thousands of rupees are being sent daily to foreign countries by Indian people, though India can now manufacture high class cigarettes which can compete with the foreign cigarettes.

May I therefore draw the attention of the Bombay Boycott Committee with regard to the above and hope that needful may be done in the matter as early as possible.

S. B. KALGUTKER.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

THE STERLING DEBENTURES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

—:o:—

There has recently been a considerable advance in the price of Indian Sterling Loans. The 3½ p.c. Loan which toward the end of last year was as low as £57 touched £ 66 on Monday and is now £ 65, state Messrs. Forbes & Lund in their report dated 11th inst.

The 6½ p.c. Indian Loan floated as recently as May ast at £ 103.5 giving a return at the earliest maturity date, i.e. 1933 of a little over 5 p.c.

In part the appreciation is in sympathy with the firm market generally for Gilt Edged Securities in London where British funds have advanced to a higher level than at any time since 1914 and are approximately on a 4½ p.c. yield basis. Another reason for the advance in Indian Sterling Securities is reported by many well informed quarters to be due to persistent buying from India not unconnected with the possibility of a change in the exchange rate from 1/6d. to 1/4d. The practicability of such a change will no doubt be discussed at length at the Round Table Conference, but it is of course impossible to give an opinion as to the final outcome of such deliberations. We personally consider that it would be better not to disturb exchange once more, but to counteract the adverse effect of the present Ratio on Indian Industries by the imposition of an additional import duty for revenue purposes of 20 p.c. We find, however, that many investors wish to transfer part of their available funds to London in order to take advantage of any possible change in the ratio and we recommend to such the sterling Debentures of the main Indian Railways. We give below details of these Debentures and have only included those, the interest on which is guaranteed direct by the Secretary of State for India.

These Debentures which are full trustee securities, are transferable at the Bank of England and, so far as security is concerned, rank equally with Indian Sterling Stocks. They are not so well known as are the Indian Government Loans and are, in consequence, quoting at rates which give a higher return.

It is not always possible to purchase any particular Debenture and in fact it is immaterial which Debenture is purchased. Clients who decide to buy should give an order to invest a certain amount in any of the 3 p.c., 3½ p.c., 4 p.c. or 4½ p.c. Debentures according to their requirements. It will be seen that the 4½ p.c. Debenture are irredeemable, whereas the 3 p.c. 3½ p.c. and 4 p.c. ar redeemable at the option of Government as in the case of the Indian 3½ p.c. sterling loan.

There is some possibility of a time arriving when it would pay Government to redeem the 4 p.c. loans in which case of course they would be paid off at at par. The 3½ p.c. and 3 p.c. Loans cannot be called irredeemable but the probability of it being to Government's advantage to pay them off is very remote indeed.

We have given the quotations last received from London for the various Debentures, but they must have since improved in sympathy with the sharp rise which took place this week in Indian Sterling Stocks, and, in giving an order to purchase, a definite price limit should not be stated but we should be asked to invest in whichever Debenture is available to give a return of say 5 3/4 p.c.

Dividends on all Debentures are payable free of English income tax. If the dividends are retained in London, they are not liable to Indian income tax but, if they are brought out to this country the amount must be included in the income tax return submitted by the holder to the local Income Tax Authorities.

Name of Debenture Stock	Amount £	Rate	Redeemable at Government's option.	Price £
Bengal Nagpur Railway	2,000,000	4 p.c.	On or after 1944 1940 or any suceeding	70
Bombay, Baroda, & Central India Railway	1,000,000	31/2 p.c.	5th year	71
Burma Railway	1,250,000	3 p.c.	On or after 1932	54
East Indian Railway	1,435,650	4 1/2p.c.	Irredeemable	30
East Indian Railway	3,000,000	3 p.c.	On or after 1929	54
East Indian Railway	7,000,000	3 1/2 p.c.	On or after 1937	62
East Indian Railway	3,500,000	4 1/2 p.c.	1955 or on or after 1935	84
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	2,701,450	4 p.c.	Irredeemable	70
Great Indian Peninsula Railway	3,500,000	3 1/2 p.c.	On or after 1938	62
Madras & Southern Mahratta Rly.	1,200,000	4 p.c.	On or after 1936	72
Madras & Southern Mahratta Rly.	2,500,000	4 p.c.	On or after 1938	72
South Indian Railway	425,000	4 1/2 p.c.	Irredeemable 1945 or any succeeding	80
South Indian Railway	5th year	71	3,000,000	4 p.c.

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RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

—:o:—

General Sympathy For Nanking.

WHAT MAKES "ALL CHINA KIN."

Pu-Er-ton describes graphically in the "New Freeman" of New York, of September 10, the activities of the Christian General "Feng", of the "Reds' and the influence of the factors that are promoting Chinese political stability.

A recent news dispatch described the Chinese situation as "next to intangible" so far as the rest of the world is concerned. Perhaps it is intangible to a well-fed correspondent rolling dice for whisky-and-sodas with the "old China hands" along the famous "longest bar in the world" of the Shanghai club, but it is respectfully suggested that if the correspondent would devote as much time to the study of economic factors as he is spending in reporting sensational 'outrages" to missionaries, he would find the "situation" an amazing example of clarity.

Generalizing briefly, the spotlight at the moment centers upon the following areas of China proper, that is, the eighteen provinces south of the Great Wall:

The middle-southerly provinces centering around Hunan, where the Chalgsha "outrages" captured the headlines—without any central government, but beset by bands of outright bandits who claim to be Communists, and still other bands of genuine agrarian Communists who have received inspiration, and perhaps more, from Moscow.

The southeastern provinces around Shanghai—where the impotent Nationalist Government of Nanking still maintains some power, where the chief foreign interests are concentrated, and where two-thirds of the Chinese capitalists and proletarians are located.

The northern provinces of the Peking, or Peiping, area—where Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan are in revolt against the Nanking Government.

A rather cursory survey of certain outstanding economic facts will make clear that the situation above summarized is not the result of some mere whim of Celestial chance. All the areas enumerated have been subjected to powerful general conditions for the past century, and each area is under the influence of powerful specific factors that make its reactions different from the others.

The major general conditions are no secret to any unbiased student of Chinese affairs. Contact with the western world in itself threw the classic cosmogony out of gear and in the course of time exposed a people, for whom Confucius had settled everything, to a host of new and strange ideas which ranged from Christianity to Communism. Probably many Chinese, long before the coming of the foreigner had, in their traditionally sceptic manner, doubted the wisdom of the Three Obediences of the Sage of Shantung: "Wives, obey your husbands; children, obey your parents; servants, obey your masters." Certainly no group of people with so firmly an established ideology has ever been so friendly to alien doctrines as the Chinese, and this despite a highly pronounced racial superiority complex.

Under the most happy conditions China's contact with the West would have required a long period of readjustment. Conditions, however, have been anything but happy. The coming of the foreigners hastened the fall of an already degenerate Throne; physical conditions made for disunity; and the apathy and illiteracy of the masses, reinforced by the power of ancient customs, were handicaps that proved too much for Western-trained leaders who sought reform too rapidly, such as the noble and honest Sun Yat-sen. And a handicap perhaps greater than all internal weaknesses combined has been the continued aggression of the foreigners. A huge volume could well be devoted to that alone; it will suffice here to mention extra-territoriality, grabbing of concessions such as Shanghai, support of missionary activity with gunboats, and meddling in Chinese politics through support of such war lords as the late Yuan Shih-kai and Chang Tso-lin.

TWO NEW FACTORS.

So much for the general conditions of long standing. Within the past few months they have been accentuated by two other factors of terrific revolutionary portent wherever they occur: a money crisis and a rise in the price of food to levels which are prohibitive for the masses. The Chinese money system is on a silver basis and silver has slumped all over the world. This in itself would increase the price of food. In addition, banditry and droughts have reduced the crops, and inadequate transportation has prevented equitable distribution. All causes together have raised the price of rice, the staple food of all Chinese excepting in the north, to around twenty-two dollars (Chinese currency) a "picul," well over twice the normal high, (These quotations are from Shanghai; in the rest of the country they are lower, but in the same proportion to wages.)

"These high prices continue," the "China Weekly Review" tersely reports, "despite the orders, manifestoes and threats of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai," the bureau being an organ of the Nanking Government.

With the exception of Canton in the far south, Tientsin in the far north, Shanghai in the southeast, and Wuhan (Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang) in central China, the population of the country is approximately 85 per cent. peasant. These peasants differ considerably in economic status from province to province, which fact provides the most important specific factor heretofore mentioned in differentiating the three areas of China now in the limelight. Generally speaking, the peasants to the south are landless, and not only landless, but, "squezed" as few other farmers have ever been squeezed anywhere in the world excepting in the darkest days of Czarist Russia.

Farms are small, from one acre to five, and the average rent is probably 60 per cent. of the produce of the soil. The farmers live in villages that are ruled by the gentry, or headmen, or office-holders. The gentry collect the taxes and account only to themselves for them. They hold the money-bags and charge as high as 10 per cent. interest a month on the loans that are usually necessary between crops. According to ancient custom, some families have a right to be supported from land they do not own; others have a right to collect fees for stamping documents, and instances are on record where the cost of transferring land by deed has been as much as the cost of the land itself. Still another immemorial form of exploitation in each village is an ancestral temple that is owned by one or more families and is used to extract tribute from all others.

In addition to oppression by the gentry, the peasants have always faced many natural hazards in making a living. Droughts are frequent and along most of the rivers floods are equally frequent. These are the chief causs of famines, and transportation is so poor that people may be starving in one province while there is plenty in an adjoining one.

Many new tribulations have beset the peasants in recent years. Transitory war-lords have collected taxes for years in advance, and bandits have pillaged and ravaged without even "de facto" legal formality. Also many of the war-lords have forced the peasants to plant poppies for opium instead of planting rice. The biggest part of the profits goes to the war-lords, while the peasants face starvation.

In the face of these facts, can anyone wonder that "Communist hordes overrun Hunan and sack Changsha"?

It will be recalled that Soviet Russia offered assistance to Sun Yat-sen in Canton about seven years ago and that Sun accepted. As a result, a near-Red regime was established in Kwangtung province which eventually swept to Wuhan. If there disintegrated under the influence of the gentry, the Shanghai capitalists, foreign pressure, and a cooling in the ardor of many of the peasants themselves, because they could not be immediately converted to the feminist agitation of their Bolshevik mentors. The "reddest" part of the Communist wave, it is instructive to remember, was in Hunan, where the peasants organized and seized the land with a considerable number of fatalities among the landlords. In the counter-revolution following, the streams of Hunan were covered with peasant bodies for weeks.

The Nanking Nationalist government rose with the counter-revolution and waged merciless war on all Communists and suspected Communists, and on many persons who might have become Communists. The 1926-27 revolution developed many devoted if not outstanding radical leaders, and those who survived the war of extermination went to work "underground", most likely with more than the mere moral support of Moscow. The Nanking Government did not display the courage, or the energy, or the intelligence to improve the lot of the landless peasants. Apparently the Communist method of killing the gentry, as now reported from Changsha, is the only effective way of dealing with them.

FENG REBELS.

One of the important items that gave the Communists, and Communist pretenders, their immediate impetus was the rebellion of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, in the northern provinces, against the Nanking Government.

If one believes the Nanking propagandists, Soviet gold is also back of this. This theory is within the realm of the probabilities, but if true it means little. Nanking's incompetence in alleviating crying economic ills is the primary cause of both the Feng-Yen rebellion and the Communist revolution, and back of that of course, are the general conditions affecting China that have already been enumerated. If the Moscow Bolshevists have taken advantage of the situation to carry on with their Messianic cause, have aided the Chinese Communists and sponsored Feng and Yen to handicap Nanking and thus give the Communists a chance, Soviet Russia surely cannot be held more culpable than the other foreign nations which have for so long helped the reactionary war-lords of Cathay.

Regardless of the success of the south China "Reds", agrarian Communism is not likely to prove popular in the northern provinces, for too many peasants there own their land. The number of land-owning peasants in this area ranges from half or a little less to 75 per cent in Shantung. The northern peasants, to be sure, are oppressed just as the land-owning peasants of the United States are oppressed, but also, like their American brothers, they are dubious of any radical change.

Save for natural hazards, the northern peasant's chief terrors of recent years have been transitory war-lords and bandits. Consequently, the one thing he most desires is peace. There is much monarchist sentiment in north China because the peasant recalls there was more peace under the Empire than there has been since. This longing for peace has given rise to those mystical organisations, known collectively as the Red Spears, who have waged continuous war on almost all men in soldiers' uniforms, regardless of what they pretended to represent. Soldiers simply symbolized banditry.

FENG AND YEN'S FRIENDS.

Among these northern land-owning peasants Feng and Yen are deservedly popular. They are the only militarists who have ever received any appreciable amount of support from the Red Spears. Feng is a peculiar, contradictory man, assuredly no beau-ideal either as a statesman or as a general, but within narrow limitations he is honest and displays a certain amount of genuine social and economic vision. He may double-cross an ally, and has done so many times for no apparent reason save ambition, but he will not "squeeze" a peasant beyond the correct limits set for a dictator who is seeking power through popularity as much as through force or arms. Feng is both a Puritan and a Spartan in his private life; and he fights gambling, immorality, opium-smoking, drinking and luxury in others. He lives as simply as his own soldiers, and pays them regularly if he can find the money. He has "sold-out" two or three times to Nanking just to get money to maintain his army, which would indicate that if he does receive Soviet gold it is not in substantial quantities. Each time he has "sold-out," he has reorganised his army and started another rebellion. He is a man of tremendous energy who, despit his wars, finds time to build roads and establish schools.

Yen is known as the "Model Governor" of Shansi Province. He is the only man who has maintained himself in power continuously since that 1911 revolution which terminated the Empire. As an ally he is almost as untrustworthy as Feng, and in China's omnipresent civil wars he has always been a "fence rider"—and a remarkably adroit one. While he lacks Feng's energy, he also has built many roads and established many schools, generally proving himself an enlightened despot. No province in China in recent years has been as well managed from the viewpoint of its residents as Shansi, excepting Kwangtung, in the far south, during the brief period when the Russian-advised government was at the height of its power.

COMPLEX PHASE.

Turning now to the Shanghai area where the Nanking Nationalists are in precarious sway, we find the most complex phase of the Chinese situation. Although weak collectively, the Nanking group includes some of the ablest men in Chinese public life; such as T. V. Soong, a brilliant financier; C. T. Wang, a clever diplomat; and Hu Han-ming, a fine old scholar. This government has the support of the modern Chinese capitalists and business men because it is opposed to Communism, and it enjoys the blessing of the moderate intellectuals because the typical Chinese intellectual is congenitally opposed to anything as dogmatic and ruthless are not friendly to Nanking; it recognised by the major foreign powers, though they still maintain their Legations in Peking.

Shanghai's half million workers are not friendly to Nanking. It has done no more for them than forty of these workers are more or less under Communist influence, and the combined force of the Nanking and foreign police in Shanghai is being devoted to the prevention of uprisings. With the foreign gunboats and soldiers and marines available, any uprising could be quickly suppressed, but the suppression might well lead to even more serious consequences.

One final point needs emphasizing—and that is something that makes all China kin. The overwhelming majority of Chinese, regardless of their social and economic status, are anti-foreign in that they seek to be rid once and for all of the system whereby they are inferior to aliens who should be guests instead of tin gods.

AFFRONT TO CHINESE SELF-RESPECT.

Foreign concessions, foreign courts, foreign gunboats in Chinese waters, and foreign soldiers and marines on Chinese soil are an affront to practically every son of Han. Restoration of equality between white men and yellow men within China is one aim upon which the Chinese are agreed, however much they may differ in methodology. This is a question of "face", a combination of honour and racial pride, and for a while, at least, it might prove more potent than economic determinism.

The Communists are taking full advantage of this motive and they already have an impressive record in carrying it out. It was the Bolshevik-advised regime of Wuhan that seized and kept the British Concession in Hankow, the most spectacular victory China has ever won over the foreigner, with the possible exception of the rendition of Tsingtao from the Japanese.

FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

To-day the Communists are daring to fire on foreign gunboats around Changsha, and reports, probably exaggerated but doubtless with a factual basis, tell of the mistreatment of foreigners in the interior. The cry for intervention has already gone up from the Shanghai Club and other resorts where the "old China hands" bear their burden of whiskey-and-sodas. The cry will grow louder with every new "incident."

Perhaps it will be heeded. Perhaps intervention will take place. It did in Russia twelve years ago. And non-Communist Russians rallied around the Red Flag to put Bolshevism firmly in power. What the Russians call "patriotism," the Chinese call "face".

TEA & TEA SHARES.

More than 360 p. c. dividends have been declared by Dooars Gardens managed by Indians, and the present value of some of these shares is 20 times their face value. Nogengonj Tea Company's Garden being under the same Dooars Directorate and situated as it is in the Upper Assam tea district, which is 1½ times more productive and yields tea of higher value than the Dooars, can be expected to beat even the existing records. TEA of this Garden has been fetching high prices during the last 2 years, the crops in 1931 is expected to mount upto 400 Mds. RICH TEAS from this and other gardens are sold directly through us at competitive prices. Cheaper teas are also available. AGENTS WANTED to sell tea and tea shares, liberal commission given. Apply to the ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, 14, OLD COURT HOUSE LANE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

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P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Dec.		
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
28th	MALWA*	11,[illegible]
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
4th	NALDERA x	16,038
18th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA z	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
9th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,953
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,550
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA z	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND O	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA O	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI O	15,550
9th	MOLDAVIA §	18,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India O	19,648
26th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

z Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

O These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE, TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£82	£81	£72	£63
Return	151	144	126	103

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£66	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	14
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London.	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 18th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
30th	DUMANA	8,437
Dec		
11th	DOMALA	8,433
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	8,437
Apl		
16th	DOMALA	8,433

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£113	£105	£99

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Oct.		
13	Alipore	Straits, China and Japan.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Razmak	Colombo
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
12	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Oct.		
17th	Varsova.	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
18th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
20th 10 a.m.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cu'ch Mandvi and Port Okha.
22nd	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole
22nd	Karagola	East and South Africa via P'Bunder
24th	Ellora	Mombasa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Hamburg Maru	10th Oct.	19th Oct.
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov
Borneo Maru ..	8th Nov.	20th Nov
Shanko Maru ..	24th Nov.	8th Dec

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 23479
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 358.

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LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Haku an Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct.
*Malacca Maru ..	6374	18 Oct.	23 Oct.
Haruna Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	@16Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakone Maru ..	11500	29 Oct	15 Nov
Suwa Maru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	23000	30 Oct	5 Nov
Asama Maru ..	23000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:

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Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

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For freights and other particulars apply to:—
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A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic
THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 15th.

Nawab, Elliott, Java.
Clan Macintosh, Muller, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16th.

Gange, Petris, Trieste.
Suez Maru, Morihisa, Colombo.
Jumna, Williams, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Oct. 15th.

Steamer Malacca Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Mandalay for New York.
Steamer Britania for Liverpool.
Steamer Nurjehan for Rangoon.

S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Clan Mackintosh:—The J F Coy's steamer Clan Mackintosh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Gange:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Gange, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Suez Maru:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Suez Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo, with ballast.

S S Jumna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Jumna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with ballast.

WEDNESDAY, October 15, 1930.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaiser-i-Hind, London, 18-10, M M and Co.
5 Gange 6752 Trieste 16-10 L T Co.
6 Warfield Karachi, 18-10 M M & Co.
8 Yselkirk, Antwerp, 17-10, E D Sassoon and Co.
15 Karagola Durban. 23-10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Hamburg Maru, Kobe, 18-10, O S Kaisha
3 Bankura, P. Gulf, 15-10 M M & Co.
4 Varsova, Busrah, 17-10 M M & Co.
5 Alavi, Red Sea Ports, 19-10, T. Morrison & Co.
7 Talita Alleppy, 15-10, Malabar S S Co.
8 Alipore 3,241 Japan 18-10 M M & Co.
9 Bahadur, Calcutta, 17-10, T. Morrison & Co.
10-11 Tanfield N F N F, M M & Co.
12-13 Col-di-Lana, Colombo, 15-10 L T & M Italiana.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalajyoti, Tuticorin, 26-10, Scindia S. N. Co.
C/R Hatipara Calcutta 18-10 M M & Co.
H Indira M. Coast, 17-10, New Bombay Steamship Ltd.
P. Oostcappelle M Coast, 17-10 Merchant S. N. Co.
Q Maur-Baumgkota, 18-10, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Rajputana 17-10-30, P and O. Co.
Razmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dumana 28-10-30 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britania 18-10-30 G T Co.
Castalia 3-11-30 G T Co.
California 10-11-30 G T Co.
Clan Mackentosh 15-10-30 J F Co.
City of Nagpur 20-10-30 K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia 12-10-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia 25-10-30 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Texel 25-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Malacca Maru, 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Havre Maru 25-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 15-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagala 20-11-30, N Y Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 18-10-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania N G T C.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Dalhart N F L Edward Ltd
Mandalay N F L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Yselkirk 17-10-30 E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova 17-10-30, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hamburg Maru 18-10-30 O S Kaisha.
Alipore 18-10-30 P & O S N Co.
Malacca Maru N F N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Gurna N F M M & Co.
Nurjehan N F T M & Co.
Jalavihar N F S S N Co.
Jalarashmi N F S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatepara 18-10-30 M M & Co.
Jalajoti 21-10-30 S S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi 18-10-30 T M & Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Warfield 16-10-30 M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur 18-10-30, F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind. 3,570, Headlam, and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania 5,141 Alder G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Dalhart 4555, Rose L Edward Ltd.
Mandalay 3,534 Walker L Edward Ltd.

FOR HAMBURG.

Yselkerk, 4,520, Kimurer, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Hamburg Maru 3105 Inraba O S Kaisha.
Alipore 3241 Dawson P & O S N Co.
Malacca Maru N Y Kaisha.

FOR KARACHI.

Warfield 3505 Steel M M & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varsova 1957 Rome M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalavihar, 3,381, Park S S N Co.
Nurjehan 3,379, Smith T M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola 3647 Oliver M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi 2151 Kerr T M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur 649 Joenson, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Hatipara 4393 Rotterson M M & Co.
Jaljyoti 2698 Owens S S N Co.
Bahadur 3521, Teet, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Warfield 14-10-30.
Maur 14-10-30.
Varsova 14-10-30.
Talita 14-10-30.
Col-di-Lana 13-10-30.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S "Schoofels" Agent L. Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg:—109 cases lamps; 600 cases vegetable products; 16 cases medicine; 247 cases beer; 136 cases boards; 51 cases machinery; 186 cases paper; 80 cases wire nails; 90 cases camphor; 225 cases slates; 40 cases batteries; 225 cases milk; 1,803 cases aspenlog; 200 bundles copper sheets; 260 drums M A F oil; 234 drums chemicals; 25 drums dyes; 100 drums aloes.

From Bremen:—219 cases beer; 94 cases paper; 275 cases spring; 103 cases glassware; 100 cases barytes; 219 cases pulleys; 100 cases tiles; 1,825 cases coils wire; 190 pieces pumice stone; 225 bundles steel; 125 bundles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—150 bags farina; 150 bags dextrine; 100 bags washers; 100 bags sugar; 4,000 bags vegetable products; 40 cases soap; 27 cases paper; 100 cases syrup; 168 cases glassware, 65 bundles steel channels; 7,500 bundles steel sleepers; 1,298 bundles steel rods; 8,178 bundles steel hooks; 463 bundles steel angles; 4,641 bundles steel bars; 110 bundles steel rivets; 1,053 bundles steel circles; 2,840 bundles steel sheets; 97 bundles copper sheets; 215 cases brandy; 120 cases beer; 220 cks. chemicals; 2,850 drums dyes dry; 350 drums dyes paste.

S S "Varsova", Agents M. M. & Co., from Busrah:—1,202 bags wheat; 26 bags beans; 373 bags almonds; 21,689 bags dates.

From Mohammerah:—729 bags dates.

From Karachi:—10 cases prawns; 10 cases fish.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Oct. 15.

S S "Kaiser-i-Hind" for London:—23 bales animal skin, H. Oosman & Co.; 29 bales animal skin, P. M. Hassam; 2 bales animal skin, L. Hassam; 2 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King Ltd.

For Marseilles:—2,500 cwts. castor seed, Birle Bros.

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WHY BE A SLAVE TO YOUR KITCHEN.
WHEN YOU CAN JUST TURN A TAP TO HEAT OR COOK!

Why put up with coal or oil cooking any longer—building fires, cleaning out ashes, sweeping out dirt and a lot of other household labour?

This neat little GAS COOKER replaces two to six hours of drudgery each day. You just turn the tap to the heat you want and your dishes cook themselves on this cooker, perfectly and well, in a few minutes—no smoke, no smell, no soot, no dirt or ashes. What a great convenience! Do you know that GAS COOKING is economical? If not, investigate to-day.

Write or phone 21693 for particulars.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO. LTD.,
Guzder House, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

KEROSENE RATES.

(Burmah-Shell.)

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Shell cases Rs. 8-11-6 per case.
Waterlily cases Rs. 8-7-6 per case.
Firefly cases Rs. 8-3-6 per case.
Anchor brand tins Rs. 6-7-6 per pair.
Swastika brand tins Rs. 6-7-6 per pair.
Rising Sun brand tins Rs. 6-5-6 per pair.
Chukker brand tins Rs. 6-5-6 per pair.
Rising Sun brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-1-6.
Chukker brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 5-1-6.
Swan brand tins Rs. 5-13-6 per pair.
Victoria brand tins Rs. 5-13-6 per pair.
Swan brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-9-6.
Victoria brand bulk per 8 Imp. gallons Rs. 4-9-6.
Rising Sun brand one gallon tins per 8 tins Rs. 7-12-0.
Chukker brand one gallon tins per 8 tins Rs. 7-12-0.

For Port Said:—77 bales cotton yarn, A. E. L. Ejil.

For Jaffa:—20 bales cotton yarn C. Pitambar.

S. S. "Yselkirk" for Hamburg:—42 cwts. gum karaya, N. Moolji & Co.; 90 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Rotterdam:—4,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. V. Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—400 cwts. myrabollam, C. Jivanlal & Co; 40 bales cotton fly, J. Mayer & Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

S. S. "Maur" for New York:—34 bales woollen numdes, American Express Co.

S. S. "Britania" for Barcelona:—4,000 cwts. castorseed, Strauss & Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.

For Liverpool:—20 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.

S. S. "Gange" for Venice:—1,000 cwts. castorseed, R. Ratilal & Co.

S. S. "Alipore" for Kobe:—98 bales cotton raw, M. Ames & Co., 4 bales cotton raw, V. Ladha & Co.; 54 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

For Shanghai:—800 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S S "Hamburg Maru" for Kobe:—1600 bales cotton raw, C. Dossa & Co.; 490 bales cotton raw, N. Futehally & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 230 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—5,600 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 14.

Selade, Fully Good	3.40
Selade, Fine	3.65
Selade, Superfine	3.75
Bengal Fully Good	3.40
Bengal, Good	3.15
Bengal, Fine	3.65
Oomra, Good	3.30
Oomra, Fully Good	3.60
Oomra, Fine	3.90
Broach, Fully Good	4.00
Broach, Fine	4.25
Broach, Superfine	4.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 15.

November	8.49
December	8.51
January	8.52
March	8.71
May	8.88
July	9.00
Sakellaridis	F. Spot 9.50

Notice of Removal.
Dr. Nariman F. Vaid,
D. D. S.
has removed his Dental Office from Apollo Bunder, No. 267 Hornby Road (Opp. Nausari Building).
The Surgery is now equipped with X RAY apparatus so as to add Radiography to the practice of General Dentistry.

GUJARATI LADIES SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

The above Stores organised under the able guidance of Mrs. HANSA MEHTA, situated at the Servants of India Society, Girgaon, has in stock in varieties of articles in clothing and other household requirements. Arrangements are now made to supply the demands of Customers for the DIWALI FESTIVAL.

VISIT IS SOLICITED.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 14.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-5-7 1/2.
London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-8-9.
Turner and Newall £2-15-7 1/2.
Associated Electrical Industries £1-0-9.
Attock Oil £1-2-6.
Associated Portland Cement £1-4-9.
Underground Electric Railways £1-3-3.
Electric Supply Corpn. £2-6-0.
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold £1-12-9.
Beira Railways £1-0-9.
County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-6-6.
Marconi International Marine £1-15-0.
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-4-9.
Geeneral Elec. Ord. £2-4-6.
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3-11-3.
L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £39-5-0.
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 10. 7 1/2.
Malayalam Plantations £0-15-0.
British Burma Petroleum £9-4-0.
Soudan Plantations Syndicate £1-14-3.
British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-9-9.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-6-9.
Wm. Cory and Son £2-19-0.
Market weak.
Stock of rubber in the U. K. 119,460 tons.
Increase on week 1,547 tons.

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on 14 April, 2017

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1930.

CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS DECLARED ILLEGAL IN BOMBAY.

CONGRESS HOUSE OCCUPIED.

Nearly 250 Persons Arrested: More Arrests Pending.

BAN ON PRABHAT PHERI AND DESH SEVIKA SANGHS.

Union Jack Hoisted In Place Of National Flag.

MR. NARIMAN AND OTHER LEADERS ARRESTED.

A WEEK'S HARTAL AS PROTEST

In the early hours of Wednesday in Bombay the authorities enforced the Viceroy's latest Ordinance in Bombay.

Since Tuesday evening the Congress authorities were on the 'qui vive' and it was was no surprise to them when the Congress House and its different ward offices and camps were simultaneously raided by the police.

In addition to the Congress organisations other public bodies like the Desh Sevika Sangh, the office of the Hindutani Sewa Dal the Boycott Committee, the Bombay Youth League, the Swatantra Bharat Sabha, the Muslim Congress Party, the Rastriya Stree Sabha and the Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pherri Mandal were also declared unlawful.

From eary morning all the police stations in the city were astir and hundreds of yellow turbaned policemen armed with 'lathis' were marching on the streets of Bombay to carry out the raids.

Exactly at 4-30 a.m. about 300 men under Mr. Guider and Inspector Lyons marched out of Lamington Road Police Station to the Congress House. They formed a cordon from Lamington Road corner of Imperial Cinema on one side to the foot of the Kennedy Bridge on the other.

They forced his entry into the Congress House compound by smashing the wooden gate and putting under arrest everybody who happened to be in the compound.

To their utter surprise in place of hundreds of volunteers and other officials who are generally in the Congress House they found only a couple of dozen volunteers. They put them immediately under arrest and marched them off to the Byculla jail.

Perhaps to add to their "bag" the sergeants caught hold of even pedestrians going along the Proctor Road and put them in the Congress compound later on to be marched to the police station.

Mr. Sadarand of the "Free Press" of India who was in the compound on professional duty was caught hold of and put forcibly in the motor van and marched to the Police Station. He was sub-sequently released. The representative of the Associated Press was peremptorilly ordered by a Sergeant either "to get out or get in the police lorry" Of coulse the A. P. man took the line of least resistance. The "Chronicle" representative who was detailed for duty since Tuesday midnight seeing the "casualities" amongst the press correspondents made the best use of his legs and was soon out of the police cordon watching the developments.

In about half an hour the police marched 60 men to the police station from the Congress House. After making a close search of the premises, the police hauled down the National Flag, tore it to pieces and hoisted a Union Jack on the Congress House flag-staff.

"CONGRESS RAJ GONE: IT IS NOW OUR RAJ".

After the Union Jack was hoisted some of the Sergeants shouted out to the men assembled there: "Your Congress Raj is gone. It is now OUR RAJ."

As a taxi carrying two more Congressmen was nearing the Kennedy Bridge, at about 5 a.m. a Sergeant stopped the car and asked them to get out.

When they told him that they belonged to "The Chronicle" the policeman used some choicest slang. The car was asked to turn back.

Some time later, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas who was going to the Congress House straight after his release from jail was stopped at Lamington Road Corner and warned by spectators not to proceed further as the Congress had been declared illegal.

The Congress House search was complete by about 9 a.m. and the main body of policemen left the place leaving a strong force guarding all entrances to the House.

In Parel and in the Labour area the police, aided by lorry loads of British soldiers, were more active since early morning All strategic points, like Curry Road Bridge, Venus Cinema, Kalachowkie and Lal Baug Police Chowkie and mill gates were guarded by police, with lathis and rifles and British soldiers.

TRIAL INSIDE JAIL PRECINCTS?

The gates of the Byculla jail were guarded by a body of armed mounted Sowars as the arrested men are lodged there. It is understood that the trial of these arrested men, which number so far about 250 persons, including leaders and officials of the bodies declared illegal, will take place inside the jail precintts.

There were numerous searches all over the city and persons found on the premises tenanted by the different bodies were immediately put under arrest.

PRABHAT PHERIS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Some of the Prabhat Pheris were rudely shocked when they were marched to the Police Station detained for some time and let off after a warning.

Mr. K. F. Nariman were arrested at 11 a.m.

HARTAL.

By 9 a.m. when the shops were about to open in Girgaum and Kalbadevi, fair picketers in 'mufti went round and saw that there was a complete hartal.

At the Dongri Congress Ward Committee Office, in addition to the bedding of the volunteers, the police confiscated a few dozen Lucknow paper kites with "Inquilab Zindabad" slogans.

It is understood that more warrants for the executive officials of the bodies are yet to be arrested.

In the course of the raid at Dalpatram Building the police arrested Mr. V. M. Desai and Mr. Win.

LITIGATION TO ENSUE?

The doors of the Jinnah Hall which is owned by the Swaraja Sabha were smashed by the police who took possession of it. It is understood the Trustees of the Hall are going to Court.

It is understood that the Congress Buildings were recently purchased by a wealthy Hindu Merchant and he too thinks of taking legal proceedings against this action of the police.

—:o:—

The police came down upon each and every organisation connected with the Congress and there were raids, searches and arrests galore throughout the city.

The Congress authorities at the Congress House were forewarned of the events that were to follow at the dawn of the day. Ample precautions were taken by them and all moveable property of any value were removed from the headquarters to a place of safety.

There was a whole night vigil in the Congress House and every minute the raid was anticipated. The police manoeuvres commenced a little after midnight when lathi police were being conveyed in vans from place to place.

Exactly at 5 in the morning the Congress House received the attention of the police. A force of 300 lathi police, 25 armed police, about a dozen officers under the charge of Superintendent Guider and Inspector Lyons surrounded the Congress House. The police party had brought along with them 5 police vans to carry the arrested persons to the lock-up.

Simultaneously the police raided the following places:—

All the District Committees of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, namely, Fort Ward, Bhuleshwar Ward, Mandvi Ward, Girgaum Ward, Byculla Ward, Parel and Dadar Ward District Committees.

Nine camps of the Congress volunteers situate at Keshav Baug, Morar Baug, Shivaji Pathur, Mandvi, Dongri, Parel, Dadar Sukhanandwadi and Congress House were raided.

The news of the raids and arrests rushed through the city speedily and people began to collect at every street corner and discuss the events. In the Fort some workers were seen proclaiming the news and asking the people to observe hartal. In Girgaum a a procession was marching crying "Every House a Congress House".

There was a tense atmosphere at the Congress House when the police party arrived at about 5 a.m. A large number of spectators had been keeping watch for the whole night awaiting the arrival of the police. A shrill police whistle announced their arrival and loud cries of "Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai" rang the air.

The police surrounded the Congress House on all sides. The Girgaum Back Road was lined with police and no one was allowed to pass through it. Milkmen, sweepers, and the residents living in that locality found no access to it. They were stopped and asked to go back. "Where are we to go. We are living in there" protested some residents of the place but the protests were unheeded.

Inside the Congress House the police carried out a search and arrested 61 persons who were present. This included 25 boys under the age of 15 and three motor drivers.

In the course of the morning large crowds poured in near the Congress House. The police dispersed them.

During the raid the police pulled down the national flag flying over the Congress House and hoisted a tiny Union Jack.

At 9 o'clock the police were still occupying the Congress House. The whole city was astir.

The total arrests upto the time of going to press were:

Congress House 61.
Sukhanand Congress Camp 140.
Morarbaug Camp 47.

More arrests are to take place throughout the day.

EUROPEANS IN E. AFRICA.

—.o.—

Solicitude Of "The Times".

COLONIAL OFFICE BLAMED FOR "CRUDE HANDLING."

LONDON, Oct. 15.

In an editorial on East Africa, "The Times" while pointing out that as far as substance goes there is really nothing in either of the two papers embodying the Government policy issued last June to justify the present uneasiness, blames the Colonial Office for the "crude handling" of the very difficult and very delicate problem; and says the immediate problem is to give European colonists a firm sense of security without parting irrevocably with the powers that the Imperial Government ought to keep and exercise.

It is a very real problem, and constitutes the chief task of the Joint Committee of both the Houses which will be established when Parliament meets. The Committee will both be able immediately to reaffirm British policy, and restate it in such terms as to remove all suspicion that the British Colonists in East Africa are regarded as intruders and not welcome pioneers.—Reuter.

LORD AMULREE'S CAREER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rugby.—Lord Amulree was formerly Sir William Mackenzie and was created Baron last year. He is 70 years old. He was called to Bar in 1886 and took silk in 1914. From 1919 to 1926 he was President of the Industrial Court and presided over numerous courts of inquiry and acted as arbitrator and conciliator in industrial differences for the Board of Trade and Ministry of Labour. B. O. W.

PROGRESS OF BRITISH ARCTIC AIR ROUTE EXPEDITION.

—:o:—

From the latest despatches it is gathered that this expedition, which left London in Shackleton's old ship "Quest" on 17th July, with the object of surveying the all-British Air Route across the Arctic to Canada has, after an easy passage through the ice to the Greenland coast, called at Angmagsalik and has established a base on the mainland at a point where two large glaciers come down to the sea.

A hut was built here and the seaplane carried by the party has been assembled. Extensive survey flights have already been made. By now the first of the sub-expeditions by dog sledge to the ice cap is well under way. Here a meteorological station will be established and the expedition will then proceed up the coast to map the mountain belt. An important part of the expedition's equipment consists of wireless transmitting and receiving sets which will enable the sledge parties to keep in touch with the main base and the main base to communicate with the headquarters of the expedition in London.

Already this esuipment has been set up at the base and is in communication with the headquarters The Mullard Wireless Service Company Ltd provided valves for both the transmitting and receiving equipment—the receiving sets employed by the parties on the ice being provided by Messrs Stratton and Company of Birmingham.

LORD AMULREE.

Appointed Secretary Of State For Air.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is officially announced that Lord Amulree has been appointed Secretary of State for Air.—Reuter.

MR. HORNIMAN'S BROTHER DEAD.

—.o:—

Well-known Novelist And Dramatist.

MEMBER OF BRITISH COMMITTEE OF CONGRESS

News has been received in Bombay of the death of Mr. Roy Horniman on the 11th instant at Stanley Crescent, London W.

The late Mr. Roy Horniman was the eldest surviving son of Mr. William Horniman, Paymaster-in-Chief, Royal Navy and brother of Rear-Admiral Henry Horniman, C. B., R. N., and of Mr. B. G. Horniman.

The deceased was a well-known actor, novelist and dramatic author. He went on the stage in 1887 and appeared at most of the London Theatres.

He was one of the founders of the Broad-lands, the first Nature Cure in England. His philanthropic activities were many and varied.

He was Chairman of "Our Dumb Friends League"; chairman of the Committee for the suppression of Cruelties to Performing Animals. Member of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

He was the author of several good novels and plays.

PESHAWAR OBSERVES PARTIAL HARTAL.

—:o:—

Arrests Of "Red Shirts".

PESHAWAR, Oct. 14.

Two "Red Shirts" were arrested to-day in Peshawar City under the Picketing Ordinance for picketing liquor shops.

PARTIAL HARTAL.

Peshawar observed a partial hartal to-day over the arrest of Maulana Kifayatullah of Delhi.

Due to rumoured tribal trouble in Afghanistan Nadir Shah's coronation celebrations which will be the beginning in Kabul on the 16th are rumoured to be much curtailed and modified.

Afridi Jirgha has left Tirah for Jamrud. It spent the night in at Bara. Khilafatists are expected to follow suit.—A. P.

PORTS HELD BY INSURGENTS CLOSED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Rugby.—Information has been received in London from Rio de Janeiro that the Brazilian Government has declared closed all ports held by insurgents including **Pernambuco and are anxious that** no ships should call there. B. O. W.

ARMED POLICEMEN GUA RD CONGRESS HOUSE.

Police lined the route leading to the Congress House from early morning. (Inset) Arrested persons being packed off in police lorries.

LATHIS FOR SPECTATORS AND P EDESTRIANS.

Police using lathis to disperse the crowds that had gathered near the Sukhanand Dharamsala, while the Police were raiding the Desh Sevika headquarters; mark, the wounded boy on the pavement.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KA PADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bori Building, Old [illegible]